**The Weekly Tribune.**

# New-York Tribune.

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## NEWS SUMMARY.

### WAR NEWS.

#### Department of the Gulf.

A gentleman arrived in New-Orleans from Red River brings information of the existence of much demoralization among the Rebel troops stationed in the vicinity of Alexandria. The number of deserters is large, and many deserters who have been caught have been shot after trial by court-martial. Buckner offered to pardon all who returned before the first of February, but after that date they must suffer the penalty of death if caught. That there are eight or ten thousand Rebel troops in the neighborhood of Alexandria. There is a garrison at Fort DeRussy, the works of which fortification are undergoing repairs and strengthening. The Rebels have been making wholesale seizures about Alexandria, and among the victims was Montfort Wells (brother of Gov. Wells), who was robbed of his whole crop of sugar, amounting to one hundred and sixty hogsheads. *The Alexandria Democrat* contained a communication from Mr. Wells protesting against the outrage and the manner in which the seizure was made.

On the 12th ult. 100 Rebel cavalry, belonging to Ratcliff's command, dashed into Morganza, and capturing seven men of the outlaying picket made their escape. Col. ——, of the 14th New-York Cavalry, took one hundred men and pursued the retreating Rebels as far as False River (ten or fifteen miles), but the Rebels got out of his way by a side road and let him pass. At last abandoning the pursuit as hopeless, the New-York boys turned back toward Morganza. They had not proceeded far before they found themselves ambuscaded by the Rebel force. A severe cavalry fight ensued, in which the New-York 14th lost one man killed and eight or ten wounded. The latter included the Colonel commanding, who is now in New-Orleans for surgical treatment.

Seven vessels were blown ashore in a recent gale at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The steam lighter Mexico was burned outside the bar and all hands drowned.

There was quite an uprising in the garrison at Galveston on the night of the 26th ultimo., resulting in several killed and wounded.

An arrival from Texas reports the death of the Rebel Gen. T. J. Chalmers.

#### Naval.

Admiral Thatcher, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in a communication to the Navy Department, under date of March 3, reports the following captures, loss or destruction of blockade runners in the Second Division of the West Gulf Squadron, for the month of February: On the 2d of February, U. S. gunboat Panola captured the schooner Ben Willis, with one hundred and seventy-six bales of cotton; February 7, boats from the U. S. steamers Bienville and Princess Royal cut out of Galveston harbor, the schooner Pet, with two hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton on board. On the 10th of February the United States gunboat Penobscot captured the steamer Matilda with an assorted cargo. On the 16th of February the same vessel destroyed the schooner Louisa with an assorted cargo. On the 16th of February the United States gunboat Panola captured the schooner Annie Dale. She grounded under the guns of a fort, was fired into and destroyed. On the 19th of February the United States steamer Gertrude captured the brig Echo with an assorted cargo. The steamers Will-o'-the-Wisp and Acadia were run on the shore, shelled and destroyed. The steamers Granite, Wren, and Lark grounded, and were shelled while under the protection of the Rebel battery, but they finally ran in.

The officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge are the recipients of a splendid donation, in the sum of $250,000, from the merchants, underwriters, and others of this city, for their gallant conduct in the fight which destroyed the pirate Alabama. Of this sum, Capt. John A. Winslow will receive $10,000; Lieut.-Commander Thornton, $1,200; Surgeon Browne, $1,500; the Chief Engineer, $1,800, and others in proportion to their rank, while the crew will receive about $40 apiece.

The Maryland House of Delegates on March 23 passed a bill appropriating $50,000, to be advanced to the Navy Department, to enable it to prepare for the return of the Naval School to the Academy building at Annapolis. The appropriation made by Congress for the purpose was lost by the failure of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Acting Master's Mate Silas W. Kempton, the only one of the Navy officers who entered Fort Fisher with Gen. Curtis in that desperate assault, and was recommended for promotion for his gallant conduct, was drowned near Baltimore March 23 while doing his duty on the United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba.

Information is received that the United States gunboat Niagara has gone into Corrunna, near Ferrol, in Spain, with a view to follow out to sea at once the Rebel ram Olinde, if she shall make such an attempt.

#### Southern News.

North Carolina refugees, recently arrived in Washington, report that two-thirds of the people of North Carolina in and about Fayetteville are Unionists and hailed the appearance of the old flag with many manifestations of joy. There is no great scarcity of provisions in South Carolina, but money cannot be obtained to purchase them. Flour was worth $750 per barrel; Corn Meal was worth $60 per bushel, and a glass of Whisky cost $5; Brandy, $10; Men's Shoes, $250; Children's Shoes, $45; common Felt Hat, $150; Coats, that look very much like shoddy, $500, and other articles in proportion. A $1 of the State Bank of North Carolina will purchase $15 of Confederate money, and it requires $125 in Confederate money to buy $1 in gold.

Information from Texas, received in New-Orleans by refugees from Rebel rule in that State, make it almost certain that the so-called Confederate authorities there are preparing to secede from the Richmond Government. The authorities there are convinced that the cause of the Rebellion is utterly hopeless, and they are determined to escape the general crash and ruin that await those who are foolish enough to die in the famous last ditch of the Southern chivalry. They know that sooner or later Texas will return to the Union, and by taking the initiative in a movement which is designed for peaceful restoration, they hope to remain leaders and rulers, and to retain the power they have acquired by usurpation, violence and crime.

*The Richmond Examiner* of the 21st ult. says that the conscription of negroes in Richmond and Petersburg is carried on with difficulty. Guards are posted at every avenue of escape and a camp of instruction is established at Belle Island, where the colored soldiers are kept under strict surveillance; but many get away in spite of all precaution. There is a great panic among the blacks, and much reluctance among whites upon the question of arming the slaves.

It was stated in debate in the North Carolina Legislature a few weeks since, that the entire effective force of the Confederacy comprised only 121,000 men.

#### Miscellaneous.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry has issued an order in relation to the draft, which says that the 23d section of the act approved March 3, 1865, provides that any persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall be taken as substitutes for such persons or so many of them as may be drafted to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus mustered in. In order that credit may be given to the sub-district for recruits furnished and draft be made duly for deficiency remaining after crediting these and other recruits, it is necessary that all the members of the association shall belong to the same sub-district. Previous to the commencement of the draft the association will furnish the Provost-Marshal of the District a list of the names of its members, designating their order and numbering them accordingly, which list will not be altered or increased after the drawing shall have commenced. When the draft has been made, the recruit standing at the head of the list will be taken as substitute of the first man drafted who belongs to the association. Gen. Fry has also issued an order extending the time for raising new organizations in Pennsylvania to the 15th inst., but this does not postpone or interfere with the draft.

A grand rally for the Union took place in Wilmington, N. C., on the 14th ult. Not the Union men alone, but the citizens proper were the chief actors, and the resolutions and speeches were the voice of the men who have heretofore been active or consenting parties to the Rebellion. The Mayor of the city presided, and made a Union speech full of loyal feeling toward the Government. Only one of the clergymen of the city was present, the Rev. Mr. Hepburn of the Presbyterian Church. Many ladies were in attendance, and seemed to be eagerly interested in the proceedings. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging a loyal obedience and hearty support to the National Government, claiming the rights guaranteed by the President's proclamation, calling upon the citizens of North Carolina to submit to the National authority, asking for the opening of the port of Wilmington, and bearing testimony to the good conduct of the National troops while in the city. Copies of the resolutions were sent to President Lincoln, the Rebel Governor Vance, and the leading newspapers of the State. The Rev. Mr. Hepburn made a powerful Union address, detailing the wanton character of the Rebellion, its influence on North Carolina, and adducing telling reasons for the immediate return of the State to the Union, after which the meeting adjourned.

A gentleman recently arrived from Richmond, which place he left on the 17th inst., states that preparations have been made by the Rebels to evacuate both Richmond and Petersburg, and he gives it as his opinion that this event will take place before the expiration of ten days. The damage caused by Sheridan's raid through the counties north of the Rebel capital was acknowledged by everybody to be irreparable. The property destroyed was estimated by Government officials at upward of $50,000,000. Within the last three weeks several divisions of Lee's army had been sent to reënforce Johnston's army, and Lee himself went to Raleigh to look after matters in that quarter. He estimates the strength of Lee's army in the intrenchments of Richmond and Petersburg at about sixty thousand men, exclusive of ten thousand home guards and emergency men in Richmond. Johnston's force in North Carolina he does not believe will number more than forty-five to fifty thousand men, including the reënforcements that Lee has dispatched to his assistance. A large portion of the North Carolina army is composed of militia and undrilled conscripts, who will not fight if they can possibly get a chance to run away. A deep gloom pervades the City of Richmond, and everybody seems to feel that the day of reckoning has come at last.

An important general order from Gen. Pope is published in the St. Louis papers of March 20. It directs that as soon as information shall be received from Gov. Fletcher of the reëstablishment of the courts and civil authority in any county or district, the promiscuous exercise of martial law there shall cease. Provost-[illegible] except those strictly military, released from all duty. Persons in custody charged with offenses amenable to the civil tribunals for trial, shall be turned over to such tribunals, the military authorities reserving however the right to try by military commission bushwhackers, guerrillas and other armed outlaws when they deem it advisable. The military officers are to furnish assistance to the civil authority in the execution of processes whenever called on, being careful in doing so not to supersede the civil authority. All officers and soldiers are enjoined to do everything in their power to promote the establishment of civil law in the State, but without relaxing their efforts to hunt down and destroy guerrillas, bushwhackers and other outlaws.

The President has ordered Brevet Major-Gen. Anderson to raise over Fort Sumter at the hour of noon on the 14th of April the same United States flag that floated over it at the time of the Rebel assault, and that it be saluted with 100 guns from Sumter and from every fort and Rebel battery that then fired upon Sumter; also that suitable military ceremonies be performed under the direction of Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, whose operations compelled the evacuation of Charleston, or in his absence under the direction of Gen. Gillmore, commanding that military department; and also that the naval forces at Charleston be directed to participate in the ceremonies, and that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher be invited to deliver a public address on the occasion.

Over 20,000 refugees, men, women and children, black and white, who had collected at Fayetteville previous to the capture of that place by Sherman's forces, are making their way the best they can to Wilmington, where transportation will be furnished them north. Several hundred of the fugitives arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st ult., on board steamer Ajax. Most of them are in a destitute condition.

Capt. John Rourke, commanding a battery in Mulligan's Irish Brigade, arrived at Hilton Head, on the 17th, having escaped from Confederate imprisonment. He had a long and perilous trip, and was five times in the hands of the enemy, but succeeded, by Yankee ingenuity, in escaping every time. He left Columbia two days after its evacuation by Gen. Sherman.

Of the 110 Rebel officers captured at Fort Steadman, sent to the Old Capitol March 27, four were Colonels, two Lieut.-Colonels, six Majors, eight Captains, and ninety Lieutenants, representing not less than 40 Rebel regiments that were engaged in the attack embracing the whole of Early's old corps.

A trustworthy official in the armies before Richmond furnishes the statement that Gen. Grant has ample evidence to show that Lee has not sent any considerable number of troops to reënforce Johnston, and that his whole force now will not number more than one-half of Grant's.

Gen. Singleton, on his return to Washington on the 25th inst. from his late speculative mission to Richmond, ridiculed the renewal of peace rumors, and was very certain that neither Davis nor Lee had any intention of submitting.

A fight between 20 Union soldiers and 70 guerrillas occurred at Paducah, Ky., on the 22d inst. Twenty guerrillas were killed, including Capt. McDougal.

Gen. Kautz, commanding the cavalry, Army of the James, has been relieved and ordered to report to Gen. Weitzel. Gen. McKenzie of the Army of the Potomac succeeds him.

The officers of the Sixth Corps are raising $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a bronze memorial at West Point in honor of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick.

Two schooners full of negroes had arrived at Fortress Monroe from White House, having followed Gen. Sheridan in his recent raid.

An average of $350 a day is being paid to Rebel deserters for the muskets they bring in.

Major-Gen. Peck has issued an order requiring all passengers from foreign ports landing here to be provided with passports.

## GENERAL NEWS.

#### News from Washington.

The first installment of one and two dollar national currency notes was issued from the Treasury on the 25th ult., and will be issued regularly hereafter to the banks according to their dates of organization. The First National Bank of Philadelphia, being the oldest in the United States, will be supplied. Three millions six hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and thirty dollars National banking currency was issued within the past week, thus swelling the whole volume of this currency now out, including the new small bills, to one hundred and eight millions, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are holding daily sessions preparing their report for printing. It promises to be about as bulky as the first report made over a year ago, which, with accompanying testimony, filled three octavo volumes. It will embrace the operations at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Petersburg Mine, Fort Fisher, and Chickamauga.

The State Department has had, for some weeks past, substantially the same information concerning the Rebel Army which appears in our Washington letter in this issue. Surprise is expressed that The Tribune should have had the facts, but its statement of them is fully corroborated. So says our Washington correspondent.

Gen. Butler is in Washington settling up his accounts with the War Department. It is understood that he has been told that he could take charge of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs if he would, but his friends advise him to decline, and talk about his resignation as probable.

Many newspapers err in supposing that the new income tax law exempts from taxation persons in the civil, naval and military service of the United States, nor has there been any such decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Under the able management of Secretary McCulloch, the suspended requisitions on the Treasury are being paid off at the rate of one and a half millions per day.

Hon. William Whiting has resigned his position as Solicitor of the War Department.

#### New-York.

A serious accident occurred on the 23d ult., on the Central Railroad, about two miles west of Oriskany. The Cleveland and Cincinnati express train being behind time several hours, were united. The train was made up of two locomotives and eleven passenger cars beside baggage and express cars. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail in two pieces. The engines and the baggage and express cars passed over in safety. The smoking-car and six coaches were thrown off. Two were precipitated down an embankment into a ditch, where the water was from two to three feet deep. Two passengers, the Rev. Dr. Charles Stark of Lee Center, Oneida County, and Christopher Higgins of Higginsville, Oneida County, were killed, and between twenty and thirty were more or less injured. The train was running at a high rate of speed. Several persons narrowly escaped drowning.

The New-York [illegible] Agricultural Fair for 1865 will occur at Utica, September 12, 13, 14 and 15, of the Executive [illegible] Comstock, deceased.

The water in Onondaga Lake was higher on the 23d ult. than it has been before within the memory of man. The salt works are damaged to the extent of fully $200,000.

The navigation of the Hudson River has been resumed, the river being open to Albany. The People's line of steamboats commenced running on the 25th ult.

The Utica Female Seminary was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning. All the inmates escaped.

Jacob Little, one of the most widely known among the moneyed men of Wall-st., died in this city on the 27th ult.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Associated Press will be held in Utica on the 5th inst.

The First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., failed last week. Cause, outside speculation.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen have chosen a site in that city for the State Capitol.

Mr. George Shea was on March 23 appointed Corporation Attorney for this city.

#### Political.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, in session at Providence on the 22d ult., nominated Charles S. Bradley of North Providence for Governor, Henry Butler of Warwick for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Steere of Smithfield for Secretary of State, Gen. Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence for Attorney-General, and Henry H. Cooke of Newport for General Treasurer. Messrs. Bradley and Butler afterward declined. The Convention thereupon nominated Alfred Anthony of Johnston for Governor, and Olney Arnold of North Providence for Lieutenant-Governor. Thomas Steere of Smithfield was nominated for Congress in the Eastern District, and Gideon Bradford of Cranston in the Western District.

It is understood in Albany that Governor Fenton on the 22d ult. renominated Nathaniel S. Benton for Auditor of the Canal Department; H. H. Van Dyck for Superintendent of the Bank Department, and William Barnes for Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The nominations of E. P. Brooks and Beman Brockway, as Canal Appraisers, were confirmed.

The New-Jersey Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on the 6th of April. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Legislatures have adjourned.

The Young Men's Democratic State Committee, called to meet at Albany April 12, has been indefinitely postponed.

Returns from 56 counties (official) give a majority against the Constitutional Amendment of 22,770. Only four counties remain to report.

The election for State officers and Members of Congress takes place in Connecticut on Monday next.

#### Domestic Miscellany.

Our exchanges are filled with accounts of the disasters and damages sustained by the late freshets. The Rochester papers have resumed publication. It is estimated that two square miles of that city were under water during the flood. It is thought that the city was damaged to the extent of $2,000,000. The freshet in the Chenango River has been the most destructive that ever occurred in that region, and at Binghamton the water was higher than ever before known. The Court-st. and Lewis bridges were carried away by the flood. A little side-wheel steamer went out on the river while the flood was at its hight "just for the fun of the thing," and was capsized and destroyed, one of its six occupants, a Frenchman named Mozotto, losing his life. A house started on an involuntary journey down the stream, with three women in one of the upper rooms, who were, however, rescued by boats. The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad bridge was carried away. A very large portion of the town of Binghamton was inundated, and the low lands in the vicinity were in many places 2 feet under water. The gas works were so seriously injured as to render them temporarily useless, and the destruction of property generally has been unprecedentedly heavy. The Onondaga River likewise rose rapidly and caused quite a panic along its banks. The bridge at Chenango Forks was washed away, and houses and stores were inundated. A correspondent writing from [illegible], N. Y., states that the Susquehanna was 4 feet higher than at that point than ever before, sweeping off bridges and buildings, and doing immense damage to all classes in the community. At Lock Haven, Pa., the flood was very severe. From the belfry of the Court-house, the panorama was a vast lake, dotted with houses, crossed and countercrossed with rapid currents and bounded by mountains. Horses, cows and hogs could be seen swimming for life or floating dead through the streets. Skiffs and canoes and plank-walk rafts were gliding in every direction, transporting families to second stories or to higher neighborhoods. About three hundred persons, mostly women and children, took refuge in the Court-house; and, on the evening of the 18th inst., nearly one hundred were still there, houseless, worn-out, cold and hungry. The loss from that point to the Chesapeake Bay was literally alive with saw-logs and lumber, and the total loss of lumber alone would amount to millions. In the Delaware and tributaries the freshet was equally severe. At the mouth of the Lackawaxen over 200 rafts broke from their moorings and were dashed to pieces. The damage done to the track of the Erie Railway by the recent freshet has been repaired, and trains are now running regularly between New-York, Dunkirk and Buffalo. The injury to the canals of this State by the recent floods is said to be so serious that the necessary repairs will defer their opening until late in the season. Property was destroyed at Little Falls, Herkimer County, by the late freshet in the Mohawk, which $200,000 will not replace.

*The York (Pa.) Democrat* thinks the aggregate damage through the State by the late freshets cannot fall short of $10,000,000.

Professor Agassiz and his companions will leave this city by the steamer Colorado on an exploring expedition to Brazil. This company will consist of the Professor and his wife, Dr. E. B. Cotting—the director of the Lowell Institute—and Mrs. Cotting, Mr. Burkhardt, who is to be the artist of the expedition, and Messrs. Anthony, Seaver, Hart, St. Johns, Allen and James, as assistants. The Colorado will take them to Rio Janeiro, where, after a rest of a few weeks, the party will separate. Professor Agassiz and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Cotting, and Mr. Burkhardt will proceed to the Amazon, passing along that river in boats to the Andes, and then crossing over to Lima. The course afterward to be pursued is, as yet, not decided upon. The assistants have each their special department of specimens to obtain, and will, at Rio Janeiro separate for the purpose of searching for and procuring them.

The Missouri State Convention has passed an ordinance providing that the offices of all Circuit Judges, criminal judges, prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and clerks of all courts shall be vacant on the first day of May next, and vests the Governor with power to fill the vacancies. By this stroke of the pen nearly eight hundred officers are declared vacant. Though a few Copperheads have declared this action infamous, it has met with general favor with the loyal public. The object [illegible] three hundred [illegible] bolders remove about [illegible] elected five years ago. Gen. Pope's recent order was based on this ordinance.

On the 27th ult. the [illegible] er, Louisville, Ky., was entered by three men, who proposed a negotiation for silver, in the progress of which one of the men presented a pistol, drove Bland into the safe and locked the door upon him. The men then decamped with all the money outside of the safe, estimated according to some accounts at $45,000. Bland was released after nearly two hours confinement, by a locksmith, who cut the lock from the safe door.

A horrible scene occurred in St. Louis on the 24th inst. As Wm. J. Harris, tried and sentenced as a guerrilla or bushwhacker, was being executed, the rope broke, and the culprit fell his full length on the ground. The spectators had panic-stricken, supposing the hanging would have to be repeated. In less than five minutes, however, Harris was pronounced dead by the medical attendant.

Counterfeit coupons dated March 1, 1865, for $12 50, in the similitude of those on the 10-40 five per cent United States $500 bonds, have been detected at the United States Depository Office at Baltimore. They will doubtless be offered elsewhere.

The first line of the Seven-Thirties is nearly all subscribed—$161,000,000 having been disposed of in 43 days. The sale of the second series will be commenced immediately.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the editor of *The Liberator* announces that he has concluded to discontinue the publication of that paper after the present year.

A Baptist Theological Institution for Colored preachers will soon be established in Washington, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Turney, lately of Cincinnati.

At a meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, on March [illegible], it was decided that the next State Fair should be held at Columbus on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of September next.

Contracts for supplying sugar to the United States were awarded at Chicago on March 23—60,000 pounds at 16½ cents a pound, and 40,000 at 16½c.

Gov. Bramlette, according to *The Louisville Journal*, furnished his slaves with free papers on the 17th inst.

The California mines are yielding heavily since the rains. Receipts of treasure for ten days $2,100,000.

The property of J. P. Benjamin and John Slidell in New-Orleans had been condemned in the United States District Court, as forfeit to the United States.

Roger Lamb the wife murderer, was recently sentenced to be hung on the 5th of May next.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Europe.

The English Parliament on March 13 had a discussion on the defenses of Canada, and the prospect of a war between England and the United States. The English Government, though willing to contribute something toward the defense of the Canadian frontier, expects the burden to be chiefly borne by the colony itself. The House was, however, assured by the Ministers that the relations between England and the United States were altogether amicable.

The news of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected in England, and the effect it produced was not as great as it otherwise would have been. Mr. Rumble, the Government inspector of machinery afloat, who was recently acquitted on the charge of complicity in the case of the Rebel steamer Rappahannock, has been placed on half-pay, on the ground of his no longer deserving the favor of his Government. Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons that no demand for indemnification had been made by the American Government for Alabama depredations.

The Duke de Morny, the President of the French Legislative Body, died on March 10th. The Paris correspondent of *The London Star* says that the United States Minister in Paris had remonstrated with the French Government as to the clandestine shipment of Confederate recruits on board the Rappahannock stationed at Calais.

The Rebel pirate Shenandoah has arrived at Melbourne. She has destroyed 11 American vessels since leaving the Cape.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has declared by 150 against 91 votes in favor of abolishing the penalty of death for crimes committed under the common law.

Messrs. Atwoods, Spooner, Marshall & Co., and old and highly respectable banking firm of Birmingham suspended payment on the 11th inst. The loss to depositors falls chiefly on poor mechanics and farmers. The failure had created great excitement, and Birmingham papers fear that an immense amount of mischief will follow.

A Cape of Good Hope paper says: A Federal war steamer put into Table Bay on January 9th with the crews of the Lizzie M. Stacy and the Edward which had been burned at sea by the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah. The latter had burnt also the Alena, Susan D. Godfrey, and the Charter Oak. The Kate Prince was boarded. The Adelaide would have been burnt had she not belonged to a Confederate friend at Baltimore.

By the arrival of the Damascus at Portland and the Asia at Halifax, we have four days later news from Europe. The comment of the English press on the inaugural of President Lincoln is, in general, favorable. Even *The Times* finds something to praise both in the inaugural and in the past policy of the President. *The Army and Navy Gazette* is of opinion that the end of the war is drawing near, and this opinion seems gradually to obtain among the Rebel sympathizers in England, although *The Index* assures them, that if Lee retreats to the mountains of Northern Georgia and Southern Tennessee, he can prolong the war for, at least, twenty years.

*The Memorial Diplomatique*, which is regarded as a semi-official organ of Mexico, pretends to know that the United States will soon recognize the Imperial Government.

It is reported that France encourages the annexation of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia; that Austria will consent to it if in return the German Confederation will guarantee to her the possession of Venetia, but that Russia opposes it. England demands that the rights of the Diets of the two Duchies and the rights of the Federal Diet of Germany be respected.

#### South America.

Rio de Janeiro dates to Feb. 8 say that the success of Paraguay in Matto-Grosso had greatly increased the jealous suspicion entertained of the ambitious intentions of Flores, and a belief was beginning to be entertained that, if successful in this war with Brazil, he would become a very dangerous neighbor to the Argentine Confederation. News had been received, supposed to have official basis, that a large force of Paraguayans, reported to number 10,000 men, had entered the northern portion of the Argentine state of Corrientes, which lies between Paraguay and the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, on their march to invade this province. From Montevideo the latest news is that eleven vessels of the Brazilian fleet were lying at a short distance from the city of Montevideo, disembarking cavalry and infantry, and it was expected the blockade of the port would be declared on the 3d ult. The troops of Flores and the Brazilian cavalry were marching by land from Paysandu, and a part of [illegible] stated to be 10,000 men, and it is asserted that a Paraguayan army of 20,000 men was marching toward the city to coöperate with the defenders. It is reported that a body of 2,000 Uruguayan troops had entered Rio Grande, and captured 1,000 negro troops. The Brazilian minister, Senhor Paranhos, has issued a circular manifesto to the foreign representatives, setting forth the ill faith of Paraguay in the question of the free navigation of the common rivers, and the part she has taken in the present war. The whole of the British Pacific Squadron had arrived at Montevideo to protect British interests. The Paraguayan expedition invading the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, after taking possession of Nova Combrua, proceeded with the fleet up the Paraguay to Albuquerque, which they found evacuated. On the 4th of January they occupied Corumba, where they found the country deserted by its inhabitants, and the town abandoned by its garrison. At Corumba were found 23 pieces of canon, 17 of which were sent to Asuncion. The inhabitants and troops of Corumba embarked in gunboats and other vessels for Cuyaba. Pursuit was made by the Paraguayans, and the Anhambaby, which ran aground, was captured by boarding. The fugitives, who threw themselves into the river, were mostly shot, but those taken prisoners had their ears cut off, and sent as trophies to Asuncion. The Brazil news is chiefly of a warlike character.

#### Canada.

The St. Albans raiders have been discharged from custody and rearrested on a fresh warrant. The grounds of the discharge are not stated.

#### Nova Scotia.

Advices from Halifax state that the Nova Scotian Government, abandoning the hope of an early union, will submit the scheme for a federation to the maritime provinces only.

#### Hayti.

A fearful conflagration occurred at Port au Prince, Hayti, on the 28th ult. The fire started in the theater, just previous to an evening performance, reducing the building to ashes, and spreading on all sides until 400 houses were burned. The loss will amount to from 40,000 to 50,000 Haytien dollars.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate, March 22.—Bills were reported against authorizing the Justice of the Supreme Court of the First District to appoint clerks—agreed to; against authorizing the defendant or the counsel in criminal cases to close the argument—agreed to; to equalize the fare on horse railroads in Brooklyn; the Adirondack Railroad extension. Bills were introduced incorporating the Veteran Union Club of New-York; to provide for rates of commission by brokers for procuring loans. The following bills were passed: The General Appropriation Bill for the support of the State Government; relative to the Court of Special Sessions of New-York; for the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum; making more stringent the law of embezzlement. The bill to remove restrictions as to fare on the Central Railroad was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after remarks in its favor by Mr. Angel it was reported to the Senate, when the Senate refused to order it to a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allaben, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, and Woodruff.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Bailey, Ball, Cole, Cook, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hart, Hobbs, Juland, Lamb, Low, Strong, White, Williams.

A motion to reconsider was also lost by a vote of 12 yeas against 20 nays, and the bill was killed.

Assembly.—Reports were offered to incorporate the Schenectady Water Company; for the relief of the holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad; for the relief of the Kingston and Rondout Railroad. The Controller sent in a reply in answer to the resolution of the Assembly relative to the New-York County Treasurer. Bills were passed to confer legal powers of arbitration on the Chamber of Commerce of New-York; to amend the Act relative to Notaries Public; relative to wharfage along the Hudson River; for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York.

Senate, March 23.—A bill was noticed authorizing the Central Railroad Company to increase way passenger fare. Bills were passed to amend the laws for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies; to amend the General Fire Insurance law. The bill amending the Standing Militia law, and appropriating $750,000 therefor, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Assembly.—Mr. Ward presented the minority report on the Paid Fire Department. The Speaker presented the annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Bills were passed to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct Works, and to authorize plank road and turnpike road companies to collect additional toll. The Paid Fire Department bill, being the special order, was debated at length by Messrs. O. Stewart, Van Buren, J. L. Parker, Post and Reddington in favor, and Messrs. Veeder, Cutting, Weyer, Creamer, Lyons, Keegan and others against it, when it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 52 yeas against 48 nays—Messrs. Angel, Bemis, Kimball, Lewis, Shults and Strong voting in the negative with the Democrats. Adjourned.

Senate, March 24.—Bills were reported relating to custody and disposition of the estates of Lunatics, and to regulate the storage of Petroleum in cities and villages. Bills were passed to provide for final closing of incorporated banks; relative to deposits required to be made by insurance companies of sister States. The bill authorizing the Metropolitan Railway Company of New-York to tunnel Broadway was lost by a vote of 14 against 12. A motion to reconsider was tabled. Bills were passed giving the judges more discretion in the punishment of criminal offenses, and to amend the act of 1860 in relation to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

Assembly.—Mr. Creamer moved that the Committee on Public Health be instructed to report the Health bill of Dr. Sayre for the consideration of the House. The motion was carried. Mr. Reed introduced a bill to prevent accidents on railroads. Bills were passed relative to deposits in Saving Banks; to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York; for the relief of the Buffalo City Railroad; to amend the charter of the City of Rochester; in relation to sewerage and drainage in the City of New-York. Adjourned.

Senate, March 25.—The Senate, after the report of sundry local bills, adjourned until Monday evening.

Assembly.—Bills were reported to amend the law for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies; relative to employés on railroads; relative to the accounts of removed executors and administrators. Adjourned until Monday evening.

Senate, March 27.—Bills were reported to secure to creditors a just division of estates of debtors; to amend the charter of Troy relative to free schools. The Governor's Message was made the special order for Wednesday. Adjourned.

Assembly.—Several land and private claim bills were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Senate, March 28.—Sundry remonstrances were presented against the Broadway Railroad bill. The Senate refused to concur in the Assembly amendments to the bill authorizing plank roads and turnpikes to charge additional tolls, and a conference committee was requested. The bill amending the Bounty Acts so as to make them conform with the conclusions arrived at, at the late consultation of the Governor, Controller and Legislative Committee with New-York Capitalists, was passed. The bill was amended by providing that drafted men who enter the service shall receive three hundred dollars bounty. The bill incorporating a company to build docks and warehouses in the port of New-York, for quarantine purposes, was amended on motion of Mr. Low by striking out the clause whereby the State guaranteed the company 7 per cent on its investment, and then progress was reported. The Quarantine bill was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Assembly.—Bills were passed to confer additional powers upon Marshals of the city of New-York; relative to the New-York Marine Court; relative to the Oswego and Rome Railroad; relative to employés upon railroads; to provide for building an armory in Rochester. Adjourned.

#### Legislative Matters.

The amended Bounty bill was passed on a third reading on the 24th ult. in the Assembly—80 to 1. Its principal feature is that it provides the same bounty for drafted men procuring substitutes as for volunteers. The bill was framed by Mr. Van Buren and appropriates $30,000,000. It takes effect immediately. The Senate sent back to the Assembly on the 28th ult. the Supplementary Bounty bill, so amended as to place drafted men in all respects upon the same footing as volunteers. The Senate amendments were concurred in by all present except Mr. Keegan.

Our Albany correspondent writes, on March 22, as follows: The project to permit the Central to replenish its treasury by imposing a tax upon the traveling public, received its quietus this morning in a manner more summary than any one here had ventured to expect. The partizans of the road had founded expectations upon the vote making the bill a special order for this day, which the event has shown to be entirely unfounded. Immediately after the adjournment of the Executive session the bill came up as the special order in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Angel, as Chairman of the Committee which reported it, felt it incumbent on him to make an argument in its favor. No opponent of the bill replied, and a motion was made that it be reported to the Senate. The motion was carried. The Committee rose, the bill was reported, and then the tactics of the opposition were manifest. A motion was at once made that the Senate agree with the Committee. This was put to vote and lost—yeas, 13; nays 19. Senator Folger moved a reconsideration of the vote, for the purpose, of course, of heading off any similar move hereafter by the friends of the bill. Mr. Shafer, on behalf of its friends, moved to lay this motion on the table. This was lost, 15 to 17. The question on reconsideration was then taken and lost, 12 to 20. Almost for the first time this session every Senator was in his place and voted. The Democrats voted unanimously in favor of the bill. The Union men excepting Messrs. Angell and Munger were unanimous against it.

The Metropolitan Fire Department Bill was ordered to a third reading on the 23d ult., and after an exciting discussion. Democratic members from New-York City and elsewhere made bunkum speeches for several hours to kill time; finally a motion was made that the Committee rise and report progress. This was carried, and the House afterward disagreed with the report, and ordered the bill to its third reading. Yeas 53; nays 47. The prospects for the passage of the bill are more than favorable.

The Broadway and Cross-town Railroad bill, which was made the special order in the Senate for the 28th ult., was postponed. The President pro tem., Senator Folger, occupied the chair, and at noon announced the special order. The third reading of bills being at that time in progress, Senator Fields rose and raised a point of order, claiming that under the joint rules the third reading of bills must proceed whenever there were more than ten bills on the table ready for a third reading, and that there being more than that number now in readiness, the special order must be postponed. The President declared the point of order well taken, and the third reading of bills went on, much to the disappointment of the galleries. The supporters of the bill were highly elated at the postponement.

A bill imposing a fine not exceeding $250, or an imprisonment, not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment for defacing rocks, trees, bridges, etc., by painting on them advertisements, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865.

## THE WAY TO PEACE.

*The N. Y. Times*, with the partial concurrence of *The Herald*, opposes any further setting forth by President Lincoln of the conditions whereon a pacification may be secured by those now in the attitude of hostility to the Union. Says *The Times*:

"The President has already said all that he can say, and all that is needed. 'The Southern people, as a body, perhaps are misinformed, yet it is the second time in the beginning, that they can keep peace by submitting to the constitution and laws of the United States.' Have they misunderstood him, or so far as he has any direct bearing on the premises, he judges to be generous. In none of his proclamations, in none of his speeches, in none of his conversations, in none of his letters, has he ever been known to have a sensibility for any effort to degrade his administration concerning the dignity of the Government. The readiness of the people to lower the Government, and to degrade the office of President, grows out of the association of President Lincoln in ignominy and exile then had reason to have the slightest idea of his being President of the United States. He has spoken, without a single exception, as if he felt the individual they were to receive, on whatever of the terms first, to be almost as generous as he would impose this policy by the necessity of the hour, and as he would be if he could have his own way. He has spoken of the Southern people as if they were all of them, the Union, if they just would let them, would and then they would be as loyal as any people. He has spoken of President Lincoln as if he would allow the admission of the Southern people one single hour. What he thinks, and what the President thinks, are two things. Lincoln, and the President, is the President of the United States, subject to the check of the laws of the land and Congress. This is the personal and official position of the island tongue."

Let us consider and try to understand:

"The Southern People", says *The Times*, "can have peace by submitting to the constitution and laws, and no so other condition."

"Treason against the United States", says the Federal Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason."

Congress has declared, accordingly, that treason subjects those guilty of it to the confiscation of their property and the forfeiture of their liberty and lives.

Such are "the Constitution and laws", which *The Times* says "the Southern People" can have peace by submitting to, and on no other condition." Notwithstanding, "the people," as a body, stand by—have proved to these penalties. They have "tried to overthrow the United States"—all these constructively and in the full contemplation of law; most of them actually; and now they can have peace, *The Times* tells them, by "submitting" to have themselves punished and their estates confiscated and their lives forfeited.

Such is the proposition, and this it considers all the concession that is needed to secure an early peace.

No, *The Times* does not so consider; yet it uses plain fair language of its language. For it proceeds—mostly to say that

"If THE TRIBUNE means that the military and civil power of the Government should be exercised, in the first instance, to bring about any terms, it is entirely right. Such an idea would probably only be laughed at by the people of the South, who would say that it is the Government that is in rebellion against them, and that it is the Government which must surrender to them. If THE TRIBUNE means that the Government should, in the first instance, offer to the people of the South, the terms on which they shall be permitted to return to the Union, it is right."

So Now, we differ, we have no other—we forget, to be disgusted with the idea of the terms which ought to be proffered and offered—so these are the terms which ought to be proffered in the Southern mouthpiece. *An Irish discussion* has recently been carried on in the presence of the public energy, to whom they appeal—a discussion of such great importance and so calculated to weaken and enfeeble our own Government. We have, in the course of the above programme of *The Times* being accepted as that of the President or of the great body of the supporters of the President, seen it surely is not one, nor that, of any outside or of any inside, or any one behalf. It is not conceived in the spirit which impelled the President's personal participation in the Hampton Roads conference. In fact, no distinction, no any name or nature looking to peace and reunion should ever have been, whether in the spirit of the sentiments of *The Times* are those by which our Government is actuated.

"*The Herald* discusses the general subject with less frankly than *The Times*, but with a corresponding difficult of consistency.

"So special authority from Mr. Lincoln is needed to settle this. Less is needed to settle it than has been so and so in the war. On the end, all that Gen. Lee has to do is to surrender to Gen. Grant. Lee is one of the so-called Confederate rebels—and they are their leaders, and they are the people who have made the war—who can ratify the agreement of the Hampton Roads commissioners in the Hampton Roads conference, were the Commissioners to agree to the terms of the Constitution—the Constitution, and have of the Union, of the part of the authorities and people of the rebellious States. And, which we are sure, they would be most grateful whenever they could, to have peace with the Union, and to have the Union, and to have it as it was before the war, and in what it was before the war."

"Grant is a proclamation.

"Lee is a Confederate representative to surrender to Grant, in a very a-like-party-and-people-like manner, for peace. But the question before us is not terms and conditions to be settled on between Grant and Lee, exactly. After all our experience in Irish diplomacy, it is not a question of terms and conditions to be settled by Grant and Lee, and Lee's people, for a peace conference between Gen. Grant and Lee, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, for a peace time. Lee and his people are to be peaced, and will immediately follow. As the best thing that is now done in the history of the Rebellion, and the best thing that we would advise Lee to resign and to do for himself and his people, and the best thing that we would do in the way of peace, and disagree with several his.

"Lee, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, are to surrender to Grant, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, are to be peaced, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, are to be peaced, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, and Lee's people, are to be peaced

# THE GREAT CONTEST.

## Important from Grant and Sherman

## TWO BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

## Sherman, Schofield and Terry United.

## A BATTLE NEAR PETERSBURG.

## VICTORIES OF OUR ARMIES.

### GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

**Another Rebel "Victory!"—An Engagement Between Sherman and Johnston—The Rebels Capture "Three" Guns.**

Richmond papers of the 21st ult. contain a dispatch from Gen. Lee, March 20, to John C. Breckinridge, Rebel Secretary of War, which says that "Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 o'clock p. m. on the 19th ult. he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him, and captured three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 p. m., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is intrenched. Our loss small. The troops behaved admirably well. Dense thickets prevented active operations." Of this battle *The Richmond Examiner* says: "On the 11th Stanton had announced that Sherman was doing finely. His army was at Fayetteville quietly resting preparatory to another advance northward. It seems he did advance, but not far. This successful attack by Gen. Johnston gives earnest hope that the redoubtable Sherman has at length met his match."

Our special Washington dispatch of the 23d ult. says that Sherman's force was disposed into marching columns as follows: The left wing was marching toward Mechalot's Station, on the railroad to Raleigh, to destroy an important bridge across the Neuse River; the center had arrived at Goldsborough, and the right, on Tuesday the 21st, formed a junction with Schofield's forces at a point eleven miles east of Goldsborough. The victory claimed by the Rebels at Bentonville—assuming that the official statement is correct—amounts to nothing—a momentary check to Sherman's left. The next news from that quarter will doubtless be the entire accomplishment of the plans of Gen. Sherman.

**Rebel Accounts of a Battle at Averysborough—The Reported Losses—The Battle a Bloody One—The Unionists Checked.**

A special dispatch from Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War on the evening of the 24th ult. says that *The Richmond Dispatch* of that morning contains the following:

"It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday; and from all we can learn, it appears that Sherman has attempted no advances since his check on that day. Gen. Hardee's victory on the 16th was a very important one, and as regards the enemy, a most bloody affair. Gen. Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the Confederate loss was 450, while that of the enemy was 3,300. The fight took place at Averysborough, on the Cape Fear River, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville. Gen. Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th inst., occurred at Bentonville, near the Neuse River. By these facts we are informed that Sherman is pushing toward Raleigh in two columns; one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other north-west from Newbern. Gen. Hardee fought the former; Gen. Johnston the latter."

[Averysborough is a post village in [illegible] County, N. C., on the Cape Fear River, about 40 miles south of Raleigh.—Ed. [illegible]]

**Gen. Sherman's Official Report of the Battles—Schofield's Report—Goldsborough in Our Possession—Junction of Sherman, Schofield and Terry—A Series of Union Victories.**

Gen. Grant sent the following dispatch in relation to Sherman's operations to the Secretary of War on the 27th ult.:

*Hon.* E. M. STANTON, *Sec'y of War:*

"I am in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d inst. It shows hard fighting, resulting in very heavy loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, and over 2,000 prisoners in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by 2,500 men since he left Savannah. Many of them are but slightly wounded.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen."

The following dispatch from General Schofield dated Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, has been received by Gen. Grant:

*Lieut.-Gen.* U. S. GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsborough this evening with but slight opposition. Gen. Terry's column, from Wilmington, was at Faison's depot last night, and should be near this place to-night. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning. Sherman's right—the Seventeenth Corps—was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army toward this place. All this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans, I have no doubt all is well. I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine. I captured here seven cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

A dispatch from Goldsborough of the 23d says that although communication between Generals Sherman and Schofield has been perfect for several days, the troops of the two Armies have not seen each other until to-day. The scene affords more enthusiasm and interest than any event in the history of the war. The enemy fully expected to prevent this junction, and all surplus military stores have been sent to Greensborough. Gen. Sherman has established his headquarters here. He expresses unbounded satisfaction at the results of Gen. Schofield's combinations to open the North Carolina coast and make this junction possible. In addition to this, a special messenger arrived in Washington bringing the highly important information that Gen. Sherman formed a junction with Schofield and Terry at Coxe's Bridge on the Neuse River, a few miles west of Goldsborough, on the 21st. The Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army had a fight with Hardee, at Averysborough, on the 16th inst., in which the latter was handsomely defeated, leaving all his dead in General Davis's hands, and retreating to Bentonville. At Bentonville on Sunday, the 19th inst., one division of the 14th Corps was attacked by Johnston, and for a while turned back, but on being reënforced by the rest of the divisions drove the enemy back, and during Sunday night he abandoned Bentonville and fell back across the Neuse River to Smithfield some ten miles west of Goldsborough. It is the merely temporary success in the first part of the fight which the Rebels are boasting over as a great victory. Sherman's loss will not exceed 1,000. The army is in excellent condition. Detailed accounts of the foregoing, dated Goldsborough, March 21, have also been received. On the 22d, Schofield moved out to Coxe's Bridge on the Neuse River, six miles beyond Goldsborough, where Gen. Terry's forces were discovered laying pontoons to cross the river, having marched all the way from Wilmington. In a few moments some of Sherman's trains of the Twentieth Corps were discovered moving from Bentonville to Coxe's Bridge, and the junction of the right wing of Sherman's army with Terry's and Schofield's forces was permanently made. General Sherman had notified Schofield that he would be at Goldsborough on the 22d of March, and he kept his word. Some of his staff were there during that day. After his repulse at Bentonville Joe Johnston fell back to Smithfield, to cover Raleigh. Desertions of North Carolina troops from his army were numerous.

**Further Details of the Battles.**

One of our special correspondents with Gen. Schofield gives the following particulars of Sherman's battles:

On Sunday afternoon the enemy made a stand about fifteen miles south-east of Smithfield, where a line of strongly intrenched field-works had been thrown up, and, with batteries in position, opened upon Gen. Sherman's center. The Twentieth Corps, forming the center, were first engaged; the Fourteenth Corps, constituting the right, and the Seventeenth the left, were advanced, and a brisk engagement followed, in which our own and the Rebel army was heavily engaged. The cannonading was very heavy and continuous for the most of the afternoon. The enemy was driven from his first line of works and fell back to the second, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. Our own loss in the engagement was not heavy on Sunday. Meantime, Gen. Schofield pushed forward his column, being detained chiefly to construct the bridges which the enemy had destroyed. The rapid advance of Gen. Sherman on the enemy's right wing, in the direction of Smithfield and Raleigh, made it necessary for the enemy to fall as rapidly back to cover those points, and Gen. Schofield continued to press them throughout Monday. The advance, consisting of the Third Division, under Gen. Riley, with the Engineer Corps, were busily occupied in restoring the broken bridges and clearing the road of the obstructions, such as fallen trees, &c., left in our path by the Rebel rear-guard. A strong line of flankers was kept well out, to prevent surprise and clear the road of the enemy's cavalry, which hung upon the flanks. Throughout most of the day there was occasional firing heard on the left, in the direction of Sherman's advance, indicating not a general engagement, but that the Rebels were steadily falling back before him in the direction of Smithfield.

On Tuesday Gen. Sherman advanced again, and skirmished with the Rebel rear-guard until reaching Bentonville, on the border of Johnston County. Here the enemy had intrenched on the opposite side of Mill Creek. The Twentieth Corps was first engaged and at noon a sharp battle was progressing along the whole line, the cavalry of Kilpatrick being actively occupied upon the left flank, the enemy's right. The Twentieth Corps suffered a temporary check, but the Fourteenth Corps coming up in good time on our right, and in splendid style, held the ground and prevented a more serious repulse. The Seventeenth Corps was advanced to the support of the Fourteenth and Twentieth, and succeeded in turning the enemy's right, compelling him to give way. The enemy then fell back, abandoning his works and passing through Smithfield, retired toward Raleigh. Gen. Sherman followed up the retreating Rebel army, and entered Smithfield without further opposition. The wealthy portion of the people have retreated to Raleigh, but the poor people remained at home. The wagons of the Seventeenth Corps have arrived at Kinston to obtain supplies. No further fighting is anticipated for a few days. Our loss has not been heavy. No estimate is given, or names of killed and wounded as yet come to hand.

**Particulars of the Occupation of Goldsborough.**

Our special correspondent gives the following particulars of the occupation of Goldsborough by Gen. Schofield:

Gen. Schofield's column entered Goldsborough with but slight opposition. This is the first Union force which has ever occupied the place. The enemy on [illegible] came out and welcomed the arrival of the Union army with flags, waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of joy. Gen. Schofield captured 40 cars in good condition, and two locomotives at the depot, which can be repaired and made available in a few days. This addition to the available rolling stock of the road is a valuable acquisition at this time, and will greatly facilitate the forwarding of supplies. The citizens of Goldsborough, profiting by the example of their predecessors, wisely remained at their homes, and have not been disturbed. An efficient guard was immediately posted around the town, and all marauding has been prevented. It was there that our Union prisoners, so lately on their way to Wilmington for exchange, met with ready sympathy at the hands of the people, many citizens coming long journeys to bring them provisions. They were prevented from carrying out their kind intentions by an infamous order of the Commanding General of the place, forbidding the feeding of our men.

### GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

**Heavy Battle on the 25th Inst.—The Rebels Capture Fort Steadman—Our Troops Recapture the Fort—Desperate Charges and Counter-Charges—Official Reports.**

At 7 p. m. of the 25th ult. Secretary Stanton telegraphed to Gen. Dix that advices received from the Army of the Potomac stated that on that morning, at 4½ o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured, with 1,600 prisoners, two battle flags, and all the guns uninjured. General McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the Rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss. The Rebel prisoners secured number 2,700. The Rebel killed and wounded General Grant estimates at probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, but may prove less.

On the evening of the same day, Gen. Grant telegraphed that he was "not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proved larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, and proves less. Gen. Humphreys attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing near 100 men, and causing the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly."

The following is Gen. Parke's official report to Gen. Grant:

CITY POINT, Va., March 25—1:20 p. m.

The enemy attacked my front this morning, about 4½ o'clock, with three divisions, under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the Third Brigade, First Division, at the foot of the hill, to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and, overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterward a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The First Brigade of Hartranft's Division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the Second Brigade, when a charge was made by that Brigade, aided by the troops of the First Division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners—about 1,600. Two battle-flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns retaken, uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy. Great praise is due to Gen. Hartranft for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement.

JOHN G. PARKE, Major-Gen.

**Official from Gen. Grant—Our Losses and Captures—Rebel Intrenchments Captured.**

On the 27th ult. Gen. Grant forwarded the following official report:

*Hon.* E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

"The battle of the 25th resulted in the following losses on our side: SECOND CORPS—Killed, 51; wounded, 462; missing, 177. SIXTH CORPS—Killed, 47; wounded, 401; missing, 30. NINTH CORPS—Killed, 68; wounded, 338; missing, 506. Our captures by the Second Corps were 365; by the Sixth Corps, 469; and by the Ninth Corps, 1,049.

"The Second and Sixth Corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong intrenchment and turned it against him, and still hold it. In trying to retake this the battle was continued until 8 o'clock at night—the enemy losing very heavily. Humphreys estimates the loss of the enemy in his front at three times his own, and Gen. Wright in his front as double that of ours. The enemy brought in a flag of truce for permission to collect his dead which were between their picket line and their main line of fortifications. Permission was granted. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen."

**Our Losses on Saturday.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 27, 1865.

A special dispatch to *The Press* from City Point, gives the following among the losses in the fight on Saturday:

In the 14th New-York Heavy Artillery, Capt. Holden, Co. L, wounded; Lieut. Baccus, Co. G, prisoner; Capt. Foote, Co. M, prisoner; Lieut. Picket, Co. F, prisoner. Company G of this regiment has but 20 men left, 35 being taken prisoners. Few of the regiment were either killed or wounded.

**The Attack on Fort Steadman—The Counter Attack—Defeat of the Rebels—President Lincoln, Gen. Grant, and Gen. Lee on the Field of Battle.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 25, 1865.

In my dispatch of this day I gave the news of the attack made by the enemy on our center. The few lines were only got off when I heard of an action going on about our left, and to that point I went to gather the details. I will now give the details of the two actions as they took place.

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK.

At 6 a.m. the enemy massed two divisions of their Second Corps, under Gen. Gordon, in front of the point of our line held by the First Division of the Ninth Corps. By a bold and rapid advance one division got over the ground in our front, and made a rush at Fort Steadman, capturing four guns, and Batteries Nos. 9 and 10, mounting two guns. Into the Fort and Battery No. 10 they swarmed; took or shot the gunners, and, for a time, the works were theirs. They at once turned the guns upon our men as they fell back, and fired canister into their ranks; but this success did not last long. The Third Division of the Ninth Corps was quickly moved to the point in danger, and made a charge upon the rear of the captured works, which they gallantly retook, with all the Rebels who were in them at the time. This turned the tide of success, and the enemy fell back to their lines.

In this action we lost about 400 men killed and wounded, and from 300 to 400 who were taken prisoners.

The enemy lost about 600 men in killed and wounded, and about 1,600 taken prisoners, many of whom were nothing loth to fall into our hands. Among the prisoners is Gen. E. Johnson of the Second Division (Evans's), Second Corps; and I learn that Gen. Gordon, the corps commander, was killed. Of him the Rebels speak with great feeling, saying that he was a man of rare courage, and was at all times at the front, sharing the dangers of his men.

I do not hear of any officer of rank on our side being on the list of killed and wounded.

OUR COUNTER ATTACK.

[illegible] upon the enemy, it being thought that they had weakened their line there in order to mass troops in front of their chosen point of attack. This idea was correct, for the enemy had massed the bulk of their Third Corps to their left in the early part of the day.

The Second Corps made an attack by advancing the left of its line, formed of the First and Third Divisions, with the Second in reserve. After some sharp fighting, the left of the line gained about three miles of ground, the broken line of the enemy falling back upon some rear defenses. This move now brings the line of the Second Corps not far from the Boynton plank-road, but the road is still in the hands of the Rebels. The force pitted against this advance was at first very small, but the enemy in haste moved back their Third Corps (formerly Hill's) to their right, and threw it into action. The loss of the Second Corps was trifling, not more, I learn, than 300 men.

In the mean time the Sixth Corps was also pushing its line forward, so that the strength of the enemy's line was fairly tested along its center and right. The skirmish line of the Rebels fell back as the Corps went on, and their batteries opened sharply upon it, but, in spite of this, on went our line, until the enemy were forced into their defenses. Then the Corps came to a halt, and took steps to hold the ground gained. By this advance the Sixth Corps now has the ground until to-day held by the Rebel pickets. The loss of the Corps, I am told, will not exceed 100 men in killed and wounded.

RESULTS.

The results of the day's fighting are that the Rebels were badly repulsed in their attack, and that the left of our line has gained another step toward the Southside Railroad.

TOTAL LOSSES.

The loss of this Army at the three points of attack will not, I think, exceed 1,000 men in all. As to the losses of the Rebels, they will, it is likely, reach 1,000 to 1,200 in killed and wounded, and the prisoners number from 2,200 to 2,500 men—total loss, 3,200 to 3,700 men. From this it will be seen that the advantage was with us very decidedly.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE GROUND.

About noon his Excellency, the President, with Gens. Grant and Ingalls, came up from City Point by a special train. They went into the field, and the attacks of the Second and Sixth Corps were, in some degree, made under the eyes of the President, who thus was to-day on his first field of battle, though I do not hear that any Rebel shell was wicked enough to come near his person.

GENERAL LEE

was, I learn, also on the ground, and directed the attack and defense of his desperate army, the first of which was, I must say, ably made. In his object this day Lee was foiled, but the point chosen by him for his attack, and the vigor and ability with which he made it, still stamp him as a very able general. His object to-day is not yet known, but I have an idea that it was to break our line at a point near its base and *appui*, and destroy the stores of all sorts there gathered.

AT NIGHT

all firing ceased, and a calm came after the din of the day. As I write, only the usual pattering along the picket line is to be heard.

In the camps there is the flush of success, and every one seems well pleased with the day's work. Of course, about the snug fires every one has something that he did to tell of, and brag and mirth are the order of the night. The small loss met with by us casts no shade over the spirits of the boys, who only think of the glory of the day and hope that any missing comrade is only taken, and will turn up again.

All our generals did well, as far as I can see. If the First Division of the Ninth Corps gave way before the charge of the Rebel Second Corps it was because the attack of the enemy took it by surprise. In fact, the men did not look for such a rush at the break of day, and were in a drowsy state when put under arms.

All the corps commanders showed ability. I think the army was well handled by Gen. Meade.

I will send a list of casualties as soon as it can be got. F. D.

# FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

## Official Revelations of its Secrets.

## ITS MILITARY STRENGTH

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865.

Information has been placed in my hands touching several points of great importance in regard to the Rebellion, its military strength, its condition, the opinion and hopes of its political and military leaders, and the judgment of one of its most prominent men upon the possibilities and terms of peace. Without comment of mine, I submit them to you, with the single remark that for every fact I am about to state there is unimpeachable authority, and that these statements bear in themselves evidence of their authenticity and credibility.

First as to the military strength of the Confederacy. The figures which I give do not date later than February 4, 1865, at which date they were not merely accurate, but were compiled from the official records of the Confederate War Department.

On the 4th of February, 1865, the entire available force of the Confederacy was 152,000 men. They were distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lee's army | 64,000 |
| Bragg, including Hoke's division | 9,000 |
| Beauregard and Hardee | 22,000 |
| Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill, and Howell Cobb | 7,000 |
| West of Mississippi | 50,000 |
| Total | 152,000 |

The 22,000 under Beauregard and Hardee includes the late army of Hood, and all the forces which evacuated Savannah and Charleston. The 9,000 of Bragg include all the garrison of Wilmington. These 31,000 men constitute the bulk of the army now under Johnston in North Carolina, with such additions as have lately been made. The 7,000 under Taylor, Hill and Cobb, are or were scattered through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, part of them constituting the present garrison of Mobile.

Of Hood's army the following is a correct numerical statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Entered Tennessee | 47,000 |
| Came out | 17,500 |
| Net loss of that campaign | 29,500 |

In East Tennessee and West Virginia there were in February but 4,500 men altogether, and the greater part of them were transferred March 1, and thereabout, to Lynchburg.

GEN. LEE'S TESTIMONY.

A Committee of the Rebel Senate was engaged early in the present year in an inquiry into the condition of the Confederacy. Among the witnesses summoned before them was Gen. Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony, on the 24th January, 1865:

*Question by Senator Hunter.*—What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond, and withdrawing the army to North Carolina?

*Answer.*—In my opinion, it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home.

*Question.*—Do you think we have troops enough for the next campaign?

*Answer.*—I do not. We cannot last till midsummer.

*Question.*—What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes?

*Answer.*—If we are to carry on the War, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty.

*Question.*—Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes into the field.

*Answer.*—That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

*Question by Senator Hill.*—What is the sentiment of [illegible] will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

*Question by Senator Graham.*—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace?

*Answer.*—I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices.

*Question by Senator Walker.*—If peace be not made before Spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited powers?

*Answer.*—I will take any position to which my country assigns me and do the best I can, but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I think I could have made our condition better than it now is.

*Question by Senator Orr.*—You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan?

*Answer.*—Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the Army and the people ought to be saved if all else is lost.

DESERTIONS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office it appears that from the 1st of October, 1864, to February 4, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi. During Price's recent invasion of Missouri, nearly all the Missourians in his army deserted, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

HOOD'S ARMY.

A distinguished Confederate officer from Georgia, Feb. 6, said that the remnant of Hood's army was nothing more than a mob of demoralized soldiers. He saw the men pass through Montgomery, Ala., on their way to Branchville, S. C.

UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH.

The following is a list of Senators, Representatives, and other public men throughout the South, who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and the Constitution:

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. T. Caperton, Senator. | Thos. S. Gholson, M. C. |
| William C. Rives, M. C. | John B. Baldwin, M. C. |
| Fayette McMullen, M. C. | Samuel Miller, M. C. |
| Ex-Gov. H. A. Wise, M. C. | John M. Botts, M. C. |
| William J. Goggin, M. C. | |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. A. Graham, Senator. | Wm. B. Dortch, Senator. |
| Robt. R. Badger, M. C. | I. W. Leach, M. C. |
| Jas. W. Leach, M. C. | T. C. Fuller, M. C. |
| Jas. Turner, M. C. | John A. Gilmer, M. C. |
| J. G. Ramsey, M. C. | Gov. Vance. |
| W. W. Holden, M. C. | |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| James L. Orr, Senator. | W. W. Boyce, M. C. |

GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. V. Johnson, Senator. | Gov. Brown. |
| B. H. Hill, Senator. | J. S. Whitaker. |
| M. H. Blandford, M. C. | Joshua Hill. |
| Clifford Anderson, M. C. | Judge Linton Stephens. |
| J. T. Shoemaker, M. C. | Judge A. R. Wright. |
| James M. Smith, M. C. | V. A. Gaskill. |
| George N. Lester, M. C. | H. B. Waugh. |
| H. P. Bell, M. C. | Lewis Tumlin. |
| Warren Aikin, M. C. | |

ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. W. Walker, Senator. | David Clopton, M. C. |
| Rob't Jamison, Senator. | Gov. Watts. |
| Thos. J. Foster, M. C. | Jere. Clemens. |
| W. R. Smith, M. C. | Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick. |
| Representative Parsons. | |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. C. Watson, Senator. | W. D. Holder, M. C. |
| J. A. Orr, M. C. | Ex-Gov. Mathews. |
| O. R. Singleton, M. C. | |

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay returned lately from his mission to England, with intelligence that his efforts were a complete failure. England would have nothing to do with the Confederacy.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Monday, Feb. 6, after the Peace Commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe, Senator Johnson of Georgia visited Mr. Jefferson Davis, and held a conversation with him, of which the following is the substance as reported subsequently by Mr. Johnson:

Senator Johnson—Well, Mr. Davis, your peace mission has failed?

Davis—Yes; I knew it would. And I hope now the reconstructionists will fight Lincoln instead of fighting me.

Johnson—But Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the States. He only refused to recognize the Confederate Government.

Davis—H'm, h'm, h'm.

Johnson—I see, Mr. Davis, that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia. What are the people of Georgia to do for protection?

Davis—The people of Georgia have followed the counsels of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, and they must now protect themselves.

Johnson—Very well, Mr. President; if you can do without the people of Georgia, the people of Georgia can do without you.

Whereupon, exeunt by different doors, Davis and Johnson.

MORE ABOUT PEACE.

When Mr. Stephens came back from Fortress Monroe, he said to his friends that he was not disappointed at the failure of his mission; that he knew before he started it would fail. He was now satisfied that Mr. Lincoln would not make peace with Davis on any terms, but he was more sanguine than ever that Peace was within reach of the country. *He was quite certain we should have peace and an honorable peace before May 1, 1865.* This result, he declared, was in the hands of the people, and if the people desired peace, neither Davis nor any other man, nor set of men, could prevent it.

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAID.

The substance of Mr. Lincoln's language, as reported by Mr. Stephens, was that he could not treat with Davis as the Leader of a Rebellion. That the so-called Government of the Confederate States could not be acknowledged. That he could not treat with the States while they confessed allegiance to and formed a part of that Government. But that he was willing to treat with the States separately, or with any number of them on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. That if peace were restored he would do all in his power to remit those pains and penalties to which individuals had subjected themselves by rebellion against the Government. That in no circumstances would he recognize the independence of the Confederacy, or treat with it as a separate power. That he could not enter into any truce or armistice with Davis as (so called) President of those States.

DAVIS'S INSTRUCTIONS

were substantially as follows:

*First,* That negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent Nationalities.

*Second,* That pending the negotiations an armistice of 90 days shall be proclaimed. These instructions were communicated to Mr. Lincoln, but were not entertained as a basis of negotiation.

WHAT MR. STEPHENS THOUGHT.

Stephens thought that the negotiations might form a basis for declarations by Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural on the Fourth of March, and that the President would then proclaim a plan which would be generally accepted by the States as a basis of settlement. He (Mr. Stephens) looks upon any further effort by the Confederate Government toward negotiations, or to carry on the war as futile, and unjust to the people and the States. In a word, he considers the functions of the Confederate Government at an end.

STEPHENS'S PLAN FOR PEACE.

Stephens proposed:

*First,* Let President Lincoln issue an address to the Army and people of the South, embodying in that address what he has before said as to Peace, and also what passed at his interview with the Commissioners.

*Second,* Agree to appoint Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet State Commissioners on the part of such States as desire to meet at Nashville, Louisville or Cincinnati, in April or May, to consult as to a peace, on the basis of such States returning to the Union upon the sole condition of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

*Third,* An election by such States as shall send Commissioners to that convention, of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to enter such Congress upon equal terms with other members of it, and such States to have equality on the floor of Congress with other States.

[illegible] approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps of South Carolina and Virginia. He was quite sure it would command the assent of at least six States. In present circumstances, he might reasonably hope it would be still more generally adopted.

# FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

**What Gen. Sheridan Accomplished.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S HDQRS., WHITE HOUSE LANDING, PAMUNKEY RIVER, Va., March 21, 1865.

LISTS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED AND CAPTURED.

The following are complete official lists of the property destroyed and captured on the late raid. They tell the whole story of what was in the country and what the raiders accomplished:

*By First Division Cavalry Corps, Brig.-Gen.* THOMAS DEVIN, *Commanding:*

BY FIRST BRIGADE, COL. PETER STAGG COMMANDING—Horses captured, 70; mules, 50. Property destroyed—5 grist-mills, 1 cotton-mill, 2 saw-mills, 2 flour-mills, 27 bridges, 5 canal boats, 19 sets canal-locks, 12 warehouses, 1 lumber-yard, 1 boat-house, 1 aqueduct, 4 railroad cars, 7 miles telegraph lines, 500 bushels wheat, 400 barrels flour, 7 tons cotton, 1,500 pounds wool, 85 hogsheads tobacco, 1 railroad depot, 3 water-tanks and outbuildings, 8 miles railroad track effectually destroyed; the Lynchburg and Richmond Canal cut in three places, allowing the water to run off, effectually destroying the canal. Prisoners of war captured, 17.

BY SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, COL. FITZ HUGH COMMANDING—Horses captured, 250; mules, 145. Property destroyed—6½ miles of railroad, 16 canal locks, 6 flat boats, loaded with tobacco and flour, 12 canal boats, 5 canal boat loads of tobacco, flour and hospital supplies, 2 large buildings containing 300 hhds. of tobacco, 1 jail at Goochland Court House, 500 cords of railroad wood, 1 depot, 4 barns, 3,000 pairs boots, 2,000 pairs pants, jackets, blankets and drawers, 50,000 lbs. wheat, 4,000 lbs. tobacco, 15 wagons containing corn, wheat, flour and tobacco, 1 tannery with 1,000 hides; 2 naval camps, with implements, 1 steam engine and a quantity of dressed timber, 4 hhds. of leaf tobacco, 1 boat load of corn, 1 large warehouse and a quantity of blacksmiths' tools, 1 saw-mill and machinery, 3 wagons loaded with quartermaster and C. S. stores, 4 bales cotton, 8 boxes tobacco, 42 hhds. tobacco, 1½ bbls. potash, 8 bales hay, 1 canal dredge, 1,000 grain sacks, 1,000 shelter tents, 338 sacks salt. Prisoners of war, 33.

BY RESERVE BRIGADE, GEN. ALFRED GIBBS COMMANDING.—Horses captured, 35; mules, 40. Property destroyed—100 wagons, ambulances, forges, caissons, &c., captured by 3d Division at Waynesborough, Va.; 1 iron bridge on Va. Central Railroad, at Waynesborough, Va., 1 wooden aqueduct on James River Canal at Tye River, Va.; 20 canal bridges over James River Canal; 10 sets canal locks on James River Canal; 1 woolen factory, Scottsville, Va.; 1 candle factory, do. do.; 3 warehouses, do. do.; 1,000 lbs. candles; 500 bush. wheat; 1 plow and wagon manufactory, Howardsville, Va.; 1 machine shop, do. do.; 1 Forge, do. do.; 3 mills, Albemarle and Nelson Co's., Va.; 100,000 lbs. tobacco; 3 miles Virginia Central Railroad, Louisa County, Va.

In addition to above, it is estimated that the command consumed on the march, 200,000 lbs. corn and oats; 20,000 lbs. Hay; 20,000 lbs. flour; 10,000 lbs. bacon; all found in the enemy's country.

BY FIFTH U.S. CAVALRY, ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.—Horses captured, 75; mules captured, 40. Property destroyed—3 pieces of artillery captured and destroyed at South Anna Bridge; 500 shell; 16 muskets and accouterments; 2 canal boats, loaded with ammunition and subsistence; 1 cotton factory at Scottsville, Va.; 1 iron foundery, at same place; 1 canal lock, at same place; 9,000 shell, at same place; 1 canal boat load of flour, sugar, &c., at same place; 1 railroad bridge, across South Anna, 500 feet long; 2 miles railroad track at Taberville. Captured 13 prisoners of war.

*By Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Gen. Custer, Commanding.*

BY FIRST BRIGADE.—Captured—12 officers, 444 men; pieces of artillery with limbers, 8; caissons, 1; stands of arms, 250; ambulances, 7; horses, 126; mules, 32; sets of harness, 24; United States guidon, 1. Destroyed—4 miles railroad track; 6 railroad bridges; 6 railroad culverts, 3 railroad depots.

BY SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION.—Captured—81 officers and 1,017 enlisted men; 6 pieces artillery with 6 caissons; 9 portable forges; 200 wagons and ambulances; 889 horses and mules; 800 single sets harness; 1,000 stand small arms; 13 battle flags. Property destroyed—150 stand small arms; 9 railroad bridges; 11 miles railroad track; 20 miles telegraph; 7 water tanks; 1 station house; 400 cords wood; 1 steam saw mill, in complete running order; 100,000 feet sawed bridge timber; 1 "County" bridge; 500 bush. salt; 20 hhds. tobacco; 1 Commissary store house.

BY THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION—Captured, March 1, at Mount Crawford, Va., 7 wagons of stores and ammunition sent to rear; 1 battle flag. At Waynesborough, March 2, 3 three-inch guns sent to the rear; 2 brass field pieces, 47 wagons loaded with ammunition and commissary stores, sent to the rear and destroyed; 1 battle flag. At Brookville, March 2, 20 wagons of stores and ammunition. At Greenwood, March 22—Depot of supplies containing 3,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, 500,000 rounds rifle cartridges, 50 kegs powder, 1,000 stand of rifles and muskets; 1,500 sets harness, 2 cords harness leather, 300 wall tents, 500 cavalry saddles, 300 pack saddles, 1,500 cotton quilts, 1,000 pounds bacon, 50 barrels flour, and numerous other articles of value destroyed.

Between Charlottesville and Gordonsville, March 5th, three wagons loaded with stores, destroyed; 12 horses and mules captured; storehouse near Blue Ridge Gap, containing 45 hhds. tobacco, burned, battle-flag captured; destroyed the railroad all along the route. March 8.—Destroyed the James River Canal at New-Market. March 13.—Burned tobacco factory and several other public buildings at Fredericks Hall Depot on Virginia Central Railroad; tobacco burned, estimated to be worth $200,000. March 14—Destroyed railroad toward Richmond, and burned bridges, culverts, &c., east of Beaver Dam Station; about 250 horses captured by command, and appropriated to dismounted men and sent to Division Headquarters for Pontoon and wagon train.

CAPTURE OF GEN. EARLY'S PAPERS, &C.

Gen. Early's papers, and some of his other effects, were captured by Capt. O'Brien of the Headquarters Provost Guard, a few miles out of Waynesborough, on their way after the retreating General. One of the most interesting papers in the lot is the following:

HEADQUARTERS, 2 P. M., June 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I have received your note of 11 a. m. I am glad that you are able to make the disposition of the troops you propose as it meets my views as expressed in a former note to you. Now that you have your troops in a line, I hope you will strengthen it as much as possible and hold it. I have little fear of your position, if our men do as they generally do. The time has arrived, in my opinion, when something more is necessary than adhering to lines and defensive positions.

We shall be obliged to go out and prevent the enemy from selecting such positions as he chooses. If he is allowed to continue that course, we shall at last be obliged to take refuge behind the works at Richmond and stand a siege, which would be a work of time. You must be prepared to fight him in the field, to prevent his taking positions such as he desires, and I expect the coöperation of all the corps commanders in the course which necessity now will oblige us to pursue. It is for this purpose that I desire the corps to be kept together and as strong as possible, and that our absentees should be brought forward, and every attention given to refreshing and preparing the men for battle. Their arms and ammunition should be looked to, and cooked provisions provided ahead.

Very respectfully, R. E. LEE, General.

P. S.—I am anxious to get recommendations to fill vacancies in the different commands in your corps.

R. E. L.

Another interesting selection, giving an insight into Rebel military life, in high circles, is the following:

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. EARLY AND ANDERSON.

*Early to Anderson.*

(Copy.) June 7, 11 p. m.

GENERAL: I gained the position I mentioned to you, drove the enemy back, and established batteries from which I opened on him. I met with no coöperation from your force, except the artillery, which opened at my request. I could not find either Gen. Picket or yourself on the line. Your skirmishers did not move forward to connect with mine, and after continuing the fight until nightfall, I withdrew, as I could do no good without coöperation, and my left and rear were exposed to attack, if the enemy should be enterprising. I think I ascertained very clearly that the enemy's right breaks off at about right angles to Pickett's line from the left of Kershaw's, and comes around facing the Matadequin on the north-east.

The only position from which the enemy can be attacked with advantage, is the right of Pickett's division, moving diagonally in front of Kershaw's left. This attack I cannot make without running over your troops, which I presume you would not wish me to do. Unless we attack the enemy, either your Corps or mine ought to move to the right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. EARLY, Lieut.-General.

Lieut.-Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, Com'dg First Corps.

*Anderson to Early.*

HEADQUARTERS, LONGSTREET'S CORPS, June 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I am sorry to see that a consciousness of the folly which you repeated on yesterday of sacrificing some eighty or a hundred of your men to obtain a little information which added nothing to what was already known, has put you in a bad humor.

If you mean by coöperation, committing equal folly with yourself, I grant that I did not coöperate; but if you mean that I did not proceed to carry out the instructions of Gen. Lee, your statement is false. Your opinion as to the best point for attacking the enemy, and the manner of conducting the attack is very obligingly given. I have not, however, a high appreciation of your judgment, and I decline to be guided by it.

As to your opinion touching the future movements of your own or my command, I would recommend your [illegible] servant,

R. H. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Gen. J. A. EARLY, Comm'g Second Corps.

(Early to Anderson, *non est.*)

*Anderson to Early.*

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, June 8—8 p. m.

GENERAL: I send you a copy of your note of last night. I respect and admire the tone and sentiments of your note of this evening, as much as I felt offended at what seemed to me to be the ill-tempered and unjust reflections of your first note.

Be assured that my private feelings will not be permitted ever to interfere with my public duty. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Gen. J. A. EARLY, Comm'g Second Corps.

THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 22, 1865.

We have had unreasonably warm weather in this latitude for the past few days, which culminated in a rain storm yesterday and last night, and a high wind this morning, promising cooler, more settled weather for some time to come.

SHERIDAN'S OPEN-AIR BLACKSMITH-SHOP

was in operation all night last night, repairing the wear and tear of the late campaign. Mingling with the music of the nocturnal anvils was heard the similar though more doleful songs of the Spring frogs in the neighboring marshes. These ceased this morning when the winding bugle sounded the reveille over hill and plain.

THE CHAMBERLAIN PLACE.

Major Bailey, Provost-Marshal to the Corps, now has his headquarters at this historic place, about a mile up the river from the site of the White House. It was here that Col. Washington, as the story goes, crossed the Pamunkey River, on his way, on official business, to Williamsburg. Stopping over night with Judge Chamberlain, he was introduced to Mrs. Mary Parke Custis, a beautiful young widow of the neighborhood, proprietress of the White House, who was visiting the family. That night Cupid did his work, and the result is well known.

This place is still, comparatively, in a good state of preservation. The old family mansion (brick) and all the out-buildings are standing. The fences are gone. Among the out-buildings is a fine brick stable, built by Judge Chamberlain in old times for a blooded stud of race-horses which he is said to have kept. The present proprietor of the estate, a Mr. Hill, resides on another plantation of his, somewhere on the other side of the Pamunkey, while this is occupied by a poor white family, the head of which is too old for Rebel military service, or rather, beside being old, which is no exemption, is disabled by the rheumatism.

THE COUNTRY.

It is gratifying to think what immense and attractive resources are being opened up to free labor by this war for freedom and American Union. Even the little Pamunkey River, a stream that was hardly ever heard of before the commencement of this war, drains and connects with the rest of the world, in easy commercial relation, a country in natural agricultural resources equal to many of the principalities of the Old World. What a State the Old Dominion might have been, stretching from the Ohio to the Atlantic, if she had not rushed madly into this war. What a State she will yet be under the new regime of free labor and Yankee enterprise. ILLINOIEN.

**From Mexico.**

Semi-official advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, to the 3d of February have been received. An extra of the official paper contains the following news of a French defeat: "The Government has just received authentic intelligence that Gen. Corona, after having caused the French force which marched from Durango to Mazatlan, through the Sierra Nevada, some loss, defeated entirely in the village of Veranos a part of the regiment of Chasseurs des Vincennes, shooting, in retaliation, all those who were not killed on the battle-field. Other advices state that the French forces at Durango advanced to Chihuahua, and on the 29th of January they were at Rio Florida. The next day, however, they returned to Durango, the Mexicans being prepared to receive them. Gen. Negrete had left Chihuahua with all the available force there to meet the French."

# The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.


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Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

## THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

We presume no person of even average sagacity has imagined that the President of the United States had gone down to the front at such a time as this in quest merely of pleasure, or leisure or health even. We do not place emphasis on the coincidence of his departure with Gen. Singleton's return, and we are not sure that his visit was prompted by an intimation from Gen. Grant that he believed, or had been confidentially advised, that the time was ripe for pacification. But that Mr. Lincoln departed for the James in the hope that he might bring peace with him on his return, we are as well assured as if he had told us so; and that his remaining with Gen. Grant after his companions had left for Washington was dictated by public considerations, is too palpable to be doubted. We write uninformed as to the truth or baselessness of the specific rumors of yesterday that a conference was then proceeding between the President and Gen. Grant on our side and Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee on the other, and assume that it was premature if not wholly unfounded. But that the President will not return to Washington without having satisfied himself, no matter how informally, that the master-spirits at Richmond are or are not ready to accept Peace on the basis of reunion, we hold beyond question.

Assuming that his effort will prove abortive—that no terms can be proposed or devised that can be acceded to alike by the President on our side and by Davis and Lee on the other—that the President will return to Washington without having achieved any approximation to Peace—we shall thereupon feel and urge that the overture and appeal to the Southern people, which we have hitherto suggested, will be still more expedient, more urgently required, than it has been. And for these reasons:

I. It may be inevitable, but it is surely unfortunate, that our Government is constrained to treat with the Rebellion through its fomentors and leaders. These, of all men living, have the strongest and most palpable incitements to protract their resistance to the latest possible moment. They have far more than any others to gain by success, and less to hope from "reconstruction." Many of them, doubtless, would far sooner see the universe shivered than the Union restored. They want Peace, of course; but nothing *is* Peace to them which does not involve Disunion. Hence it by no means follows from *their* rejection of our overture that it is unacceptable to the mass of those who have upheld the Rebellion. If the former reject a fair, just, generous overture, we would fain appeal from the leaders to the followers.

II. Thus far, the phases less acceptable (to insurgents) of the pacification desired by the President have stood forth in clear and bold outline, while their counterpart have been vailed in shadow. For example: Mr. Lincoln's Niagara manifesto reads thus:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

*To whom it may concern:*

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of Peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority which can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and *will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points*, and the bearer or bearers of it shall have Safe Conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

So again, in his letter to Gov. Seward, giving him instructions to govern his course at the Hampton Roads conference, the President says:

Three things are indispensable, to wit:

1. The restoration of the National authority throughout all the States.

2. No receding by the Executive of the United States on the Slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the War, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

All propositions not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon *in a spirit of sincere liberality*. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It was entirely proper that, in opening a negotiation, the President should thus clearly indicate the main points on which he felt bound to be inflexible, and, as to others, merely shadow forth the *spirit* in which they would be regarded and treated. But what we now contemplate is an appeal to the Southern people in case the present effort to come to an understanding with the Rebel Chiefs shall prove abortive—an appeal *from* those chiefs, if so it must be, to the good sense and right feeling of the Southern people. Believing that a large majority of these never intelligently lent themselves to the conspiracy to divide and destroy our country—confident that they are sick of carnage and weary of being made the puppets and victims of unhallowed ambition—we plead for an appeal by the President to their understandings and their hearts—an appeal so terse that it will surely be circulated, and so lucid that it cannot be misconstrued or perverted. Such an appeal, setting forth precisely what is to be gained by acquiescence and what must be put at hazard by further resistance—could not fail to be met in a kindred spirit by a very large proportion of the Southern people, rendering perseverance in the Rebellion by the residue a manifest and foolhardy squandering of property and life. The intelligence from North Carolina, which we print in another column, of the disposition of the North Carolina Legislature and of the people of that State, only confirm us in this opinion. We cannot realize that the dignity of the Government would be lowered by such an appeal, while we are sure that its position would be strengthened and the power of its enemies weakened. If the result should be the shortening of the War by but a week and the saving of a bare thousand of human lives, who would say that it had been issued in vain?

## OUR VICTORIES.

The crushing defeat of Lee at Petersburg on the 25th, and the utter failure of all his attempts to arrest the northward march of Sherman complete the measure of disaster to the Rebel cause for last week. We have abundant and reiterated confirmation of all the essential facts in both cases. The Rebel General-in-Chief must survey with what complacency he can the irresistible advance of Sherman and the impregnable strength of Grant. He has risked two armies to make an impression on his two adversaries, and both those armies are to-day the sullen spectators of victories for the Union. The hold of Grant on Richmond is not to be shaken off. The approach of Sherman cannot be stopped. Where then shall Lee seek for relief to his desperate fortunes, or how much longer can he postpone that abandonment of his capital which every day makes more necessary and every day grows more perilous?

Of all men on this continent it is Robert E. Lee who knows best that the fortunes of the Rebellion are past redemption and past hope—that, as he declared to a Committee of the Rebel Senate in January, no human power can now save the Confederacy—that to fight longer is but the mad persistency of despair, and an inhuman waste of brave men's lives. Why does he not abandon Richmond at once? Why, unless he knows that the step which military prudence commands him to take will be deemed all through the Confederacy the final confession that all is lost, and that it would be followed by such an increase of desertions as would disperse his army?

Yet we do not believe it possible that Lee should long defer his retreat from Richmond. The battle for the possession of the Rebel capital is fought, not at Petersburg, but in North Carolina—nay, it has already been fought and lost. To Johnston and Lee there was one single chance of success remaining—to prevent the junction of Sherman and Schofield. That chance the last week has destroyed. It might have been possible for the Rebels by attacking one of the separate columns which are now united at Goldsborough, to have crushed it before the arrival of the other. If Johnston had an army worthy of the name, he ought to have been able to defeat Schofield at Kinston—but he tried with half his force and failed. Then he tried the head of one of Sherman's columns at Averysborough on the 16th and failed there. He tried again at Bentonville on the 19th and failed there. He tried again at Mount Olive on the 21st and failed there. Then he retreated to Smithfield, pushed on to join Schofield and Terry near Goldsborough, and the three armies of the Union melted into one at the very point which Sherman had fixed upon before he started from Savannah. Could there be a success more complete and decisive than this? And if Johnston could do nothing against separate columns of two separate armies, can he hope to resist those armies when united and reënforced by a third?

Gen. Sherman's whole loss since leaving Savannah is less than 2,500 men, and against that he has to show 2,000 Rebel prisoners, plus an estimated loss of three or four thousand more, while they have failed in the object for which they fought, and he has succeeded in every plan and every battle.

The action at Petersburg cost us 1,980, killed, wounded and missing, while the loss of the Rebels reaches nearly 6,000. The battle, which was begun by Lee, was made more general by Grant, and when the Rebel assault had been decisively repulsed it was followed by an assault on our side by the Sixth Corps, the trophies of which were 600 prisoners and part of the enemy's lines. But a small portion of either army was engaged, yet Lee has lost more than a tenth of his whole force.

We hail these splendid victories with more than ordinary joy and gratitude. Never was a time when victories so greatly accelerated the approach of peace. The Rebellion is not merely yielding to superior force, but its partisans and supporters *see* that it is yielding. God speed the final hour of its existence.

There is of course no doubt that the Union forces in North Carolina are now, not merely in communication, but united into one grand army under Gen. Sherman's personal command. We have a tolerably exact notice of the number of this army, but refrain from saying more than this—that it outnumbers Johnston's forces at least two to one. Hitherto, while advancing in separate columns, it has sustained no serious check. No combination of Gen. Sherman has been defeated, no plan interfered with, no point that he wanted to reach been held by the enemy. He is at this moment within twenty-five miles of Raleigh. But we presume the campaign which is to result in reannexing North Carolina permanently to the Union, may for certain military reasons, progress deliberately during the next few days. It is enough for us to know that it progresses surely, and that the delay is only such as makes the end more certain.

—Fuller dispatches from the Army of the Potomac show that Fort Steadman was in one sense the key of the extended line held by the whole army south of the James, and that had the attack of Saturday succeeded one-half the army would have been cut off from its base at City Point, and a new phase put upon all the operations near Petersburg. Instead of Grant's compelling the evacuation of Richmond, Lee might have compelled the raising of the siege of Petersburg. But God disposes. The attack, temporarily successful, failed utterly in the end, and so failed as to bring the strongest assurance that it will never be attempted again.

Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky has supplied each of his slaves with a set of free papers. He is evidently a Progressive.

The Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. D. S. Stanley, is reported on its way to Knoxville to join in the Western Virginia campaign, and its strength is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 men. A cavalry force, stated at 6,000, has left Knoxville under Gen. Stoneman, and is moving also toward West Virginia. It is evident Gen. Grant does not propose that the Rebels shall find a very quiet retreat among the mountain ranges west of Lynchburg, should that be Gen. Lee's plan.

The Western papers bring us news of the starting of a great cavalry expedition under Gen. J. H. Wilson for the destruction of the remaining railways in Alabama and Mississippi. Fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry were concentrated at Eastport, Miss., a fortnight since, and, after some delay from rains, 10,000 of them are off on a gigantic raid, with Mobile as their ultimate objective point. They will meet little or nothing to oppose their march, and will probably find Mobile in possession of Gen. Canby.

# THE GREAT CONTEST.

## GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

### Details of the Battle at Bentonsville—Our Troops at First Checked—A Brilliant Union Victory—7,000 Prisoners and 7 Guns Taken—Sherman's Army Resting.

On the 19th ult. the Twentieth Corps of Gen. Sherman's Army met the enemy at Bentonsville, instead of Mount Olive, as at first reported, 26 miles southwest of Goldsborough, where our advance was checked until the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps, which held the enemy at bay, when the Seventeenth Corps arrived and flanked the enemy, who left in confusion for Raleigh. Sherman's forces entering Smithfield, which is half way between Raleigh and Goldsborough. The enemy captured three of our guns and a few prisoners on the first day, but on the arrival of the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Corps the Rebels were driven in all directions, leaving the three guns captured from us and seven additional ones in our hands, beside 7,000 prisoners and their killed and wounded. Deserters are coming into Sherman's lines in great numbers, who confess that they were badly whipped. Sherman, with the junction of Terry and Schofield, is now very strong, and will sweep everything before him. Sherman's wagon train has arrived at Kinston for supplies. He will refit his army, after which he will be ready to move again. The delight of our troops in meeting each other in victory is beyond description. Goldsborough will doubtless be the base until all is in readiness for the new move. It is reported that 20,000 of Sherman's men were without shoes on reaching Goldsborough. Supplies of all kinds have gone forward. The prisoners captured by Sherman are arriving at Newbern. Five hundred arrived there March 24, and 2,000 reached Kinston at the same time. The rest will be forwarded as fast as possible. Reënforcements for Sherman are continually arriving. Deserters and refugees continue to come in in great numbers. Our troops will doubtless take a few days rest. Gen. Sherman may make a brief visit to Gen. Grant.

### From Goldsborough.

THE SITUATION.

The army is occupying this place and the line toward Smithfield, and all is quiet in front. The wagons are going to the rear to meet supplies which now come to Kinston. The prisoners have been sent to the rear—nearly one thousand in number. The lists of killed and wounded have not yet been received. I send such of the casualties as I could obtain in the hurry of sending off my report. The killed and wounded will probably number near one thousand in the series of fights from the 16th to the 20th. The railroad will be complete to Goldsborough in three days. Supplies are coming forward and the army is in good spirits.

THE MARCH FROM FAYETTEVILLE.

On starting from Fayetteville, Gen. Sherman moved his left column in the following order: on the Raleigh road, Kilpatrick's cavalry having the advance, followed by the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps, and two divisions of the Fourteenth—the First and Second. This constituted a movable column which demonstrated toward Raleigh, while the army trains were crossing to the right toward Goldsborough. Following the Raleigh road, there was slight skirmishing on the 15th with the enemy's cavalry. A handsome little brass gun called the "Star of the West" was captured by the Third Division, Twentieth Corps. At an early hour on the 16th the advance (Kilpatrick) became engaged with the enemy in position at Smithville, near Averysborough. The enemy's line extended to Cape Fear River. They had field-works of considerable strength. Hardee commanded in person. Hawley's brigade of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, had been sent forward to the right of the Fifteenth to support Kilpatrick, and had a severe fight on the morning of the 16th, before reënforcements arrived.

FIGHT AT SMITHVILLE.

They continued engaged all the morning and finally exhausted their ammunition, when they were obliged to fall back a little, when the rest of the corps came up. The enemy's works were then charged and they driven out of two lines of field works, and three pieces of artillery were captured, with many prisoners. The prisoners chiefly belonged to the South Carolina Heavy Artillery regiment. The enemy took up a new position, half a mile back. Our forces advanced skirmishing and drew up in line of battle, but waited the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps, which went in on the left, toward the river. The Twentieth Corps on the right of the Fourteenth had been engaged all day. The Rebels held the line as far as the river, and we continued to occupy the position in their front. During the night the Rebels retired toward Raleigh. Gen. Talliafero commanded a division of the enemy.

Col. Rhett of South Carolina, commanding a brigade, was captured behind his own skirmishing line before the engagement began, by some of Kilpatrick's scouts.

On the 17th the most of our troops remained on the field, burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The enemy removed his wounded but left his dead on the field. The Third Division, Twentieth Corps (Gen. Ward's), advanced to Averysborough, passing rebel ambulances and army wagons and some wounded and dying men. At the town a large number of the Rebel wounded were found in charge of Dr. Grinke. The "Bummers," or foragers, pressed forward from Averysborough and got sight of the rear of the Rebel train, and skirmished with what seemed a single brigade of cavalry covering the train.

Here all the headquarters ambulances of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Slocum were given up for the use of our wounded. The Rebel wounded at Smithville were supplied with medical stores and five days' rations.

AT BENTONSVILLE.

The left wing now turned from north-west to east, and took the road toward Goldsborough. On the second day, the 19th, they came up with the enemy in position near Bentonsville, on the border of Johnston County. Of the left wing—the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps—the Fourteenth Corps became first engaged. The First Division, Gen. Carlin's, was doubled back by an overwhelming force and lost heavily. Morgan's Division of the Fourteenth and Jackson's Division of the Twentieth, and finally Ward's (Third) Division came up, and the engagement was fierce for the best part of the forenoon. The fortunes of the day for a time trembled in the balance. Our men were being very hard pressed, and the losses were severe; but the lines being re-formed, and all the troops coming up, the enemy, after making five or six ineffectual but desperate charges, each of which was repulsed, gave up the contest and retired to their works, a mile in the rear of the first line of attack. We occupied the ground.

Nearly nine hundred prisoners have been sent to the rear.

NOTE.—Lieut. Tuttle of the 107th New-York, and topographical engineer on Gen. Ward's staff, went to the Newbern hospital, ill of fever, but is doing well. E. S.

### The Situation at Goldsborough.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

*The Cincinnati Gazette's* correspondent at Gen. Sherman's headquarters sends the following under date, Goldsborough, March 25:

THE REBELS AT WELDON.

Information from Weldon shows that the Rebels have but a few hundred soldiers there. Most of the guns in the works have been removed.

FORAGING.

Their cars are busy above us gathering provisions from the country and sending them to Richmond. Yesterday a train came within twenty miles of Goldsborough.

CAVALRY.

The enemy has some twelve thousand cavalry in our front, under Wheeler and Hampton. Yesterday they bagged three of our foragers within two miles of our outposts.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Kilpatrick engaged part of this force yesterday evening. The firing was very heavy for two hours. Reports of the fight have not yet come in.

CONTRABANDS.

The town and vicinity is crowded with negroes of all ages. Much suffering prevails among them. Col. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Corps in the field, is perfecting a plan by which the women and children are sent to Newbern, and rations issued to them regularly, while the cost is charged to the able bodied men, who are all retained and employed at fifteen dollars a month. In this way all who have families can support them.

DESERTERS.

Colonel Hayes, Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-third Corps, is receiving about 40 deserters per day.

DESPONDENCY.

Large Rebel mails captured show the utmost despondency throughout the South.

FIRST TRAIN.

The first train from Kinston arrived this morning. Everything is quiet here, and will probably remain so for a number of days.

RATIONS.

Col. Treat, Chief Commissary, Twenty-third Corps, yesterday furnished Sherman's army 400,000 rations for a single train at Kinston.

LOSSES.

Reports from the Medical Department show that our losses in the fighting last week have been over estimated. Fifteen hundred will about cover the whole.

### Interview Between Grant and Sherman.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

A special dispatch to *The Bulletin* from Washington says: "Mr. Cook, editor of *The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald*, who has just reached here says, there has been no additional fighting in Sherman's or Schofield's Army. The troops of both armies are being supplied with provisions and clothing.

"Now that it has passed, it is not improper to say, that several days ago Gens. Grant and Sherman had an interview lasting several hours. The time or place should not be named."

### Gen. Sherman at City Point.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

With some of the officers of his staff on Tuesday, and left on his return to his army on Tuesday, after an interview on board the steamer River Queen with President Lincoln and Gens. Grant, Meade, Ord, Sheridan, and others.

### Important Statements in the North Carolina Legislature—The Last Rebel Stand to be Made at Rolesville—North Carolina Ready to Return to the Union—Jeff. Davis Plotting for Peace.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., March 26, 1865.

The member of the North Carolina Legislature from Pasquotank County, Mr. Grandy, has just reached his home from Raleigh, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He says that Johnston's forces, all told, will not number more than one-half of Sherman's army, and that the combined armies of Lee and Johnston will not outnumber the joint armies of Sherman and Schofield.

He also states that the present Legislature of this State openly admit that there is no possible hope for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they have met under Rebel auspices for the last time. He thinks that if Johnston makes a stand it will be at Rolesville, six miles north-east of Raleigh, as that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength. The people from all sections of North Carolina were bringing a great pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate submission and return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature assent to. If Gov. Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh is to be surrendered by him to Sherman with this understanding. Mr. Grandy says the Legislature and the people are reconciled to the abandonment of Slavery, and that the first act of the Legislature will be to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing that institution. The proposition of Lee and Davis to arm the slaves, thereby demoralizing them and making them a dangerous element, has made Slavery odious to its former supporters, who generally concede that they must be made free in order to be made soldiers.

It now appears that the Rebel President is endeavoring to obtain peace through the State authorities of North Carolina. A general pardon and restoration of property by President Lincoln is the offset Davis requires for the abandonment of Slavery. On these conditions he is willing to unite with the North in a foreign war under one flag.

*The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard* intimates that terms will be offered, which both parties can accept with honor, which will bring them under one flag in a foreign war of conquest, avenging the joint injuries both parties have received.

Most of Sherman's men are each in possession of a captured horse, which makes this material very cheap at Goldsborough, where this great army is now resting for a short time in strong positions well fortified. The country is very rich and supplies are very abundant.

Gen. Sherman came through from Goldsborough to Newbern yesterday in four hours, on his way to Fortress Monroe. When he comes back, which will be before the enemy miss him, Gov. Vance and Jeff. Davis will ascertain what kind of a peace they are to have.

The trains are running through from Newbern to Goldsborough.

Sherman's men, who consider him the greatest man in the world, say that they intend to have the honor of taking Richmond themselves. There was never an army so proud of their leader, or so happy and confident. Terry's and Schofield's men claim that they are also members of Sherman's grand army, and that the armies of England and France combined would be powerless against them. The chief topic of conversation in Sherman's army is in regard to a foreign war. The Rebel prisoners all say that their armies are equally desirous of such an event as are our armies. They readily shake hands and cheer each other over this mode of settling their grievances. They have it all planned out that Sherman and Lee are to lead the two armies, with Grant for their Lieutenant-General.

## GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

### Further Particulars of the Recent Battle—The Rebels Fight without Spirit—They are Disheartened—Operations on Sunday—Sheridan's Cavalry at Hatcher's Run.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac March 26 says that the result of the recent battle demonstrated the fact that the Rebels have lost heart in their cause, and that large numbers are ready and willing to lay down their arms and give up the struggle. After they had succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Steadman, they at once fell to plundering the baggage in the tents, and all that their officers could do would not induce them to desist. Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last Summer, and many laid down their arms at the first opportunity of reaching the rear. On witnessing this, the Rebel officers determined to return to their own lines as rapidly as possible and urging their men over the works, managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety. Hundreds, however, ran and hid in the bomb-proofs and waited there for our men to come and take them prisoners. After the fighting ceased at this point of the line, it was thought that the attack might have been made to cover a more important one on the left, and, consequently, the entire army was put under arms, to be ready for any emergency. Gen. Humphrey was ordered to make a reconnoissance in front of his line in order to develop the enemy's strength and ascertain their movements. This was done shortly before noon, and the picket line was either driven in or captured for a considerable distance. Our men continued to advance, and part of the division reached and took possession of a second line of slight works; but the Rebels soon after charged the latter, in line of battle, and forced our men back to the line first taken. This was principally caused by the enfilading fire from two batteries, which they were enabled to throw along this advanced position. From this time until 4 p. m. the firing was not very severe, the enemy having retired to their works, leaving a strong picket line to hold their pits. At this hour the signal to fall in was sounded along the Rebel line, and soon after a heavy column appeared and forming in line of battle advanced in a charge on Gen. Miles's division, but they were gallantly received by the heroes of this division, who soon drove them back in disorder with heavy loss. Twice they repeated the attempt to break through the line, and, failing in this, they endeavored, to turn the right flank; but Gen. Miles was ready to receive them here as at other points, and they finally fell back and disappeared, leaving their dead and many wounded on the field. The roar of musketry on this ground was severe and continuous for two or three hours, and was not surpassed even by that heard at the Wilderness.

Our special correspondent says that in front of the Second Corps, during the heat of the engagement, two brigades were only prevented from coming into our lines by the fire of one of our batteries, which was placed to rake any advance on the part of the Rebels. They made unmistakable signs of surrender, and in the opinion of an officer, who commanded a brigade in their front, could have been flanked and captured by half a regiment, but our flanking fire prevented them from coming in. They were urged on frantically by their officers, but to no purpose. They laid down on their bellies and refused to advance. In two volleys fired by them at our troops, only three men were slightly wounded. According to the statements of prisoners captured on that part of the line, many of them fired blank cartridges. Our boys gave them Minies in return. Their officers insist that the morale of the Rebels to a great extent is gone, and add that our troops begin to see it and to be inspirited accordingly.

Gen. Sheridan with his entire cavalry force had reached Grant's army in safety, and were encamped at Hatcher's Run.

### Gen. Meade's Congratulatory Order.

The General Commanding has issued the following Order, in which the merits of the action on the 25th are fairly stated:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—The Major-General Commanding announces to the Army the success of the operations of yesterday.

The enemy, with a temerity for which he has paid dearly, massed his forces, and succeeded, through the reprehensible want of vigilance of the Third Brigade First Division, Ninth Corps, in breaking through our lines, capturing Fort Steadman, and Batteries 9, 10 and 11.

The prompt measures taken by Major-Gen. Parke, the firm bearing of the troops of the Ninth Corps in the adjacent portions of the line held by the enemy, and the conspicuous gallantry of the Third Division of this Corps, for the first time under fire, together with the energy and skill displayed by Brig.-Gen. Hartranft, its leader, quickly repaired this disaster; and the enemy were driven from Fort Steadman and our lines, with heavy losses in killed and wounded, leaving in our hands eight battle-flags and over 1,900 prisoners.

The enemy being driven from the front of the Ninth Corps, the offensive was assumed by the Sixth and Second Corps; the enemy by night was driven from his intrenched picket line, and all his efforts to recover the same, which were particularly determined and persistent on the Second Corps's front, were resisted and repulsed with heavy losses, leaving with the Sixth Corps over 400 prisoners, and with the Second Corps two battle-flags and over 300 prisoners.

The troops of the Sixth Corps, reported by Major-Gen. Wright as engaged in these operations, were Getty's Division, Keifer's Brigade of Seymour's Division, and Hamblin's and Edward's Brigade of Wheaton's Division.

Of the Second Corps, Major-Gen. Humphreys mentions Mile's and Mott's Divisions, and Smythe's Brigade of Hays's Division, supported by Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps.

The result of the day was the thorough defeat of the enemy's plans, the capture of his strongly intrenched picket-line under the artillery fire of his main works, and the capture of ten battle-flags and about 2,800 prisoners—a result on which the Major-General commanding heartily congratulates the Army.

Two lessons can be learned from these operations: One, that no fortified line, however strong, will protect an army from an intrepid and audacious enemy, unless vigilantly guarded; the other, that no disaster or misfortune is irreparable, where energy and bravery are displayed in the determination to recover what is lost and to promptly assume the offensive.

The Major-General commanding trusts these lessons will not be lost on this Army.

In conclusion, the Major-General Commanding desires to return his thanks to those commands of the Army not specially mentioned in this order, for the promptitude displayed by all, in their movements to different parts of the lines, under the exigencies of the hour. In connection with this subject, the promptitude of Major-Gen. Warren, and of Brevet Major-Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, in the early part of the operations, during the accidental absence of the Major-General Commanding, deserve commendation and thanks.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

### The Rebel Version—Gen. Lee's Official Report of the Battle.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

*The Richmond Enquirer* of the 27th inst. contains a special dispatch dated Petersburg, March 25, which says:

Gens. Bushrod Johnson and Gordon stormed the enemy's breastworks on our left this morning and drove the enemy one mile, capturing his works and 500 prisoners, including Gen. McLaughlin and other officers. The fight was terrific, and the loss on both sides heavy. Brig.-Gen. Terry was badly wounded during the engagement. The enemy massed his artillery heavily in the neighborhood of the captured fort, and was thus enabled to pour such a terrible enfilading fire upon our ranks as to cause our troops to fall back to their original position. The Yankee Major-Gen. Warren is supposed to be killed.

*The Enquirer* says, in its news column:

The quiet which has reigned all along our lines for some time past was broken on Saturday, when our forces, under Generals Johnson and Gordon, successfully attacked the enemy on our left, in the vicinity of the Appomattox, driving him a mile, capturing two lines of works, one or more heavy forts and about five hundred prisoners, including Gen. McLaughlin and other officers. The fighting is described as terrific, and the loss on both sides is supposed to have been very heavy. Our troops, however, subsequently abandoned the captured works, the position of the enemy enabling him to pour a heavy enfilading fire into our ranks. The conduct of our troops is highly commended by the general officers. The gallant Gen. Terry, we regret to announce, was badly wounded during the engagement. The Yankee General Warren is supposed to have been killed. The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and we captured many pieces of artillery and mortars. In falling back from the captured works the former were necessarily abandoned. Some of the latter, however, were brought off.

On Thursday a heavy column of the enemy moved down the Jerusalem Plank Road. This movement is supposed to be a diversion in favor of Sherman, made overland for the purpose of striking Weldon, and, at the same time, destroying the railroad between that point and Stony Creek. Bright fires were noticed all along the enemy's lines Thursday night—the cause of which has not yet been explained.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

*The Sentinel* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS, March 25—11:30 p. m.

*Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Sec. of War:*

At daylight this morning Gen. Gordon assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Hare's Hill, capturing nine pieces of artillery, eight mortars, and between five and six hundred prisoners, among them one Brigadier-General, and a number of officers of lower grades.

The lines were swept for a distance of four or five hundred yards to right and left, and two efforts were made to recover the captured works, which were handsomely repulsed—but it was found that the inclosed works in the rear, commanding the enemy's main line could only be taken at a terrible sacrifice of life, and the troops were withdrawn to their original position.

It being impracticable to take off the captured guns, owing to the nature of the ground, they were disabled and left.

Our loss is reported as not heavy.

Among the wounded is Brig.-Gen. Terry and Brig.-Gen. Philip St. George Cooke.

All the troops engaged, including two brigades under Gen. Ransom, behaved most handsomely.

The conduct of the sharpshooters of Gordon's Corps, who led the assault, deserve the highest commendation.

This afternoon there was skirmishing on the right between the picket lines, with varied success.

At dark the enemy held a considerable portion of the line farthest in advance of our main works.

R. E. LEE, General.

### President Lincoln's Visit—He Witnesses the Battle—His Health Improving.

A gentleman, arrived from the front, says that while on Saturday morning General Grant and the President and his party were on their way from City Point to witness a review of the Army of the Potomac, and when about twenty miles from the place, Gen. Parke, just from the battle-field, approached and gave a circumstantial account of the fight at Fort Steadman. Lieut.-Gen. Grant thanked him for his skill and bravery, and the President also complimented him highly for the manner in which he and the officers and men under his command had conducted themselves in that conflict. The party then resumed their journey and stopped at a fort within a mile and a half of subsequent action, from the parapet of which they had a good view of the contending forces. They afterward continued their trip, visiting many points of interest, their extreme stopping-place being within six miles of Richmond. On this excursion Gen. Grant and several members of his staff, together with Gen. Sildan, accompanied the President's party. On their turn they witnessed the crossing of Sheridan's cavalry from the north to the south side of the James. The President has been indulging in riding on horseback, and his health has been considerably improved since he left Washington. He may not return for a day or two. The President also reviewed Birney's division of the ... Corps and Foster's command of the ...

Major-General John Frederick Hartranft, the hero of the Fort Steadman transaction of Saturday last, is a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was born December 14, 1830. Graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in the class, 1853, and subsequently entered upon the practice of law, which continued until the outbreak of the Rebellion. As a recognition of his gallantry at Fort Steadman, he has been made a Major-General.

## GEN. CANBY'S OPERATIONS.

### Reported Evacuation of Mobile—The City Said to be in Our Possession.

A report has been received in Memphis, from Holly Springs, that Mobile was evacuated, and the city, with an immense quantity of war implements, was in our possession. *The N. O. Independent* of March 17 has the following: "A lady in whom implicit confidence is placed, and who arrived here last week from Mobile, states that when she left that city all appearances indicated that it was being evacuated by the Rebel troops. Information has since been received here which would justify the correctness of this opinion. The report of its evacuation is also credited by military authorities here. It matters very little whether Mobile be evacuated or not—whenever the Union forces want the city they will march on it and take possession."

Recent New-Orleans dates say that the garrison of Mobile consists of six regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery. Four of the regiments are composed of veterans and two of militia, in all about 2,500 men, not enough to decently man their earthworks, which are very formidable, being eight miles in length, and dotted with forty-two redoubts, averaging three guns each. A ditch extends the whole length, 18 feet wide and 10 deep, filled a great part of the distance with water. There are two ironclads in the harbor, the entrance to which is obstructed by seven distinct rows of piling.

### The Grand Alabama Raid.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

Private advices from Chickasaw, Ala., 1st. says, a body of 10,000 cavalry, under Maj. Gen. Wilson is at that point, with marching orders. It is supposed they will go South to cut off the retreat of the Rebels from Mobile.

### Important Military Movements in Tennessee.

WAUTAUGA BRIDGE, Tenn., Saturday, March 25, VIA LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

The forces under command of Major-Gen. Stoneman have, in their rapid advance, recovered 100 miles of railroad, and are driving the scattered troops of the enemy in confusion before them. Gen. Stoneman will soon strike the enemy where they least expect it. Probably when this dispatch reaches New-York the Richmond papers will have chronicled the advance.

SMALL FRUITS.—Those in want of strawberry, raspberry, blackberry plants, currant and gooseberry bushes, or grape vines are referred to the advertisement of J. Knox of Pittsburgh, Pa, in THE TRIBUNE of last week. Mr. Knox's plants are good, true to name, and carefully packed for transportation.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., the well known dealers in everything pertaining to the Photographic art.

### The Execution of Kennedy.

Capt. Robert Cobb Kennedy, the famous or rather infamous spy and incendiary, was executed at Fort Lafayette, at precisely 1:16 p. m., on Saturday, the 25th inst., in the presence of a number of spectators, members of the press, and officers. On the night preceding the execution he confessed to having fired four hotels and Barnum's Museum, but refused to disclose the names of his accomplices. Some days previous he made a daring effort to escape, but was quickly detected. At five on the morning of his execution his irons were removed, and he slept soundly until seven, when he rose, dressed himself in a suit of Con-

federate gray, and ate a very hearty breakfast. Up to the time of leaving his cell Kennedy displayed the same *sang froid* and defiant manner which marked his actions during his entire confinement, only rendered more nervous by his loss of sleep. At one time during the morning some unpleasant thought evidently took possession of him, which caused the shedding of a few tears. As the time for the execution arrived, the excitement outside became intense. The members of the press, with the officials, were present in front of the scaffold, which stood in the center of the square inside the fort. The bounty-jumpers, and other prisoners in the confines there, numbering nearly two hundred persons, were drawn up in triple rows on the esplanade, to view the heart-rending sight, with a view to its having a salutary effect upon them, which we fear was not the case. The garrison of the Fort, under the command of First Lieutenant James A. Hawkins, 17th United States Infantry, was drawn up on two sides of the scaffold. The executioner, a Marine deserter, in expiation of his offense, was then placed in a box where he could cut the rope without being seen. The gallows was the same one upon which Hicks, Gordon, Hawkins and Beall were hanged. A few moments before 1 o'clock, First Lieut. Samuel W. Black of the 17th U.S. Infantry, with a detachment, were drawn up in front of the cell, while Marshal Murray, Col. Burke and Isaacs, entered to prepare Capt. Kennedy for his execution. As they entered he stood near the fire conversing with Gen. Beale and Chaplain Burke. Starting forward he said excitedly—"Oh, I know what you want, I am prepared for it." He then turned to Isaacs and said, "I don't know you, nor who the h—l you are." Gen. Beale restrained him, and Marshal Murray told him to be prepared, as the hour had arrived. "All right," said he. "I'm ready; I'm prepared for this thing; tie my arms;" and then, after a short pause, he shouted, "This is hard for you d—d Yankees to use me so." Isaacs having bound him and arranged the noose around his neck, placed the black cap on his head, when he started, saying, "Am I to wear this thing to the gallows?" On being answered in the affirmative, he was about to repeat something more about the Yankees, when Gen. Beale interrupted him, saying, "These gentlemen have nothing to do with that, Kennedy," and he stopped. While on his way to the scaffold, the prisoner walked with an unsteady gait and acted very restless. Of all Kennedy's acts the manner in which he met his death was the most revolting. As he stood beneath the gallows he displayed the most reckless disregard of life that could be imagined. He denied the minister of God, scoffed and swore in his presence, craved for liquor to increase his wildness, and with his almost dying breath sang one verse of an Irish drinking song—

"Trust to luck, trust to luck,
Stare Fate in the face,
For your heart will be easy
If it's in the right place."

The last word had barely fallen from his lips when the signal was given, the rope cut, and the soul of the deist was launched into eternity.

[Advertisements.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have PROVED their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "THE TROCHES," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

"The soul I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear."

Thus exclaimed the doughty Scottish Chief when arrayed for battle; and thus may all cry who arm themselves against the Legions of Dyspepsia, Headache, Ague, Sallowness, Languor, Liver Complaint, and all their concomitant evils, with a bottle or two of PLANTATION BITTERS, the original S. T.—1860.—X. This great Tonic, which is still increasing in popular favor, and is effecting more cures than ever before, is emphatically The Poor Man's Friend and The Rich Man's Blessing. PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

CONSTITUTION WATER
CURES INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
CURES DIABETES.
CURES IRRITATION OF THE NECK BLADDER.
CURES GRAVEL.
CURES BRICK-RED DEPOSITS.
CURES MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES.
CURES BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.
CURES MENTAL DEPRESSION.
Sold by all Druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents No 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

"Health is the great blessing of life to all mankind, whereof springs happiness and its concomitant joys."
USE HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.
USE HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.
USE HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.
Highly recommended for
DYSPEPSIA,
DEBILITY,
WEAKNESS,
and
PROSTRATION.
Try them and be convinced that they are no humbug.
For sale everywhere.
Central Depot, American Express Building, No. 55 Hudson-st., N. Y.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggist, No. 16 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents for North-Western States.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL COMPANY—Manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, &c. Also LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, and all other popular hotels, use BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold by druggists and grocers everywhere.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. TOM THUMB AND BABY.—A beautiful copy of the English Photograph, album size. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Address, PERRY'S BOOKSTORE, No. 239 Third-ave., New-York City.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give Charts of Character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS!—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.
Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New-York City.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Tubercular Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility. The most mild, bland and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and with more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this Jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unjellied Oil. For sale by E. H. TRUEX,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 15 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

[Advertisements.]

Those who suffer from nervous irritations, itching, uneasiness and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.
I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,
Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts.,
Philadelphia.

FRESH SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
By mail, prepaid; also the
NEW STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, &c.
Priced Descriptive List will be sent to any address.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

TO PURIFY, enrich the Blood, and beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

LUNG, FEMALE and CHRONIC DISEASES successfully treated at DRS. S. S. & S. E. STRONG'S Remedial Institute, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. See WEEKLY TRIBUNE, March 4. For full information send for a circular.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin. Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

PARTIES ABOUT PLANTING, wishing vigorous, healthy FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, &c., for Spring planting are invited to examine our descriptive catalogue, which we mail to all applicants. Address EDWD. J. EVANS & Co., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

WHY INJURE the COMPLEXION by powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY for Spring Planting, for Upland and Garden Culture, and for Swamps. Under my method of cultivation the yield last season on upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue complete, will be sent to any address. AGENTS WANTED. Seeds prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

A THING OF BEAUTY is a JOY FOREVER. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

FOR FURS, CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.—CEDAR CAMPHOR.—Use it at once. Moths while chrysalids, as now, are more economically destroyed than a month later, when each has become winged and has generated far and near the foundation of a colony of their destructive kind.
Cedar Camphor is stifling to Insect Life. All Druggists sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis
After a CAREFUL EXAMINATION of HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.
NEVEUS & YATES.
Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS and BREATH OF SWEETNESS secured by CASWELL, MACK & Co.'s FORMODENTA TOOTH PASTE.

## COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s 1881 reg. | Mariposa, 1st M. | Hudson River. |
| 15,000....105 | 7,000....45 | 700....94½ |
| U.S. 6s 1881 cou. | Bank of the St. | 100....95 |
| 23,500....105¼ | of N. Y. | 200....94⅜ |
| 33,000....105¼ | 26....115 | 400....94⅛ |
| U.S. 6s, 5-20 reg. | Fourth N'l Bk. | 100....s30. 94¼ |
| 5,000....104½ | 70....90 | 500....b3. 95 |
| U. S. 6s,5-20 cou. | American Gold. | 100....s30. 94 |
| 15,000....105¼ | 20,000....c.151¼ | 100....s30. 96 |
| 40,000....105⅛ | Canton. | Reading. |
| 50,000....105¼ | 100....s10. 28 | 300....90¼ |
| U.S.6s, 5-20 cou. | Del. & Hudson. | 200....b30. 91 |
| new iss. | 30....143½ | 200....b30. 90⅜ |
| 310,000....105¼ | Central Coal. | 2,500....90¼ |
| 3,000....105⅜ | 50....45 | 200....s10. 90 |
| U. S. 5s '71 reg. | Cum. Coal pref. | 500....91 |
| 10,000....102 | 100....b30. 34 | 100....50½ |
| U.S. 5s 10-40 cou. | Quicksilver. | 500....50 |
| 42,000....91¼ | 100....61 | 700....50½ |
| U. S. 6s 1 yr cer. | 400....60 | 200....51 |
| due in Aug. | 100....b30. 61 | Illinois Central. |
| 5,000....98 | 100....59½ | 100....s10. 94¼ |
| Ill. Cou bds. '77 | N. Y. Central. | 200....b60. 95 |
| 2,000....97 | 45....87½ | 100....s30. 94 |
| Mo.6s Pa.R.R. Is | 500....87 | 100....94⅜ |
| 1,000....65 | 200....b10. 86¼ | 100....94⅜ |
| Mo.6s H.&St.Jo. | 600....86⅞ | Cleve. & Pitts. |
| Iss. | 200....86⅜ | 2,000....53 |
| 8,000....70 | 300....86⅜ | 1,000....52½ |
| Ohio&Miss.ctfs. | 300....s10. 86¼ | 1,500....52½ |
| 10,000....21½ | Erie. | 1,000....52 |
| 25,000....21½ | 60....49 | Chic. & N. W. |
| N. Y. C. 7s '76. | 1,800....48½ | 100....21½ |
| 2,000....100 | 200....48⅞ | Chi. Bur. & Q. |
| Erie 1st Mge. | 3,800....48½ | 85....105 |
| 5,000....100 | 500....48⅜ | Mil.&P.DuCh'n |
| Chi.&N.W.In't. | 300....s10. 48 | 100....31 |
| 1,000....87½ | 100....s5. 48 | Pt.Ft.W. & Chi. |
| H. & St.J. 1st L | 500....48⅜ | 300....81 |
| G. Bds. | Chi. & N.W. pr. | 700....81¼ |
| 5,000....90 | 700....48⅜ | 200....82 |
| Gal. & Ch. 1 M. | 100....48½ | 500....81⅛ |
| Ex. | 100....48⅜ | Chi. & Alton pf. |
| 2,000....95 | Chi. & Alton. | 85....86 |
| P. Ft.W.&Chic. | 100....81 | Chi. & Rock I. |
| 1st | Cent. Nat. Bank | 45....87 |
| 10,000....101½ | 30....100 | 200....86 |
| 7,000....101 | 50....99½ | 850....86⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s 5-20 reg. | N. Y. Central. | Mich. Central. |
| 10,000....101¼ | 100....85¼ | 300....92 |
| U.S. 6s 1881 cou. | 800....85 | Illinois Central. |
| 5,500....105 | 200....84⅞ | 200....94 |
| 11,500....105¼ | Erie. | Chicago & N.W. |
| U. S. 6s 5-20 cou. | 200....46½ | 20....22 |
| 19,000....105⅜ | 1,200....46 | 100....21½ |
| 40,000....105¼ | 200....45½ | 100....21½ |
| U.S. 5s 10-40 cou. | 500....45⅜ | Chi.&N.W.pref. |
| 100,000....91¼ | 4,000....46 | 300....48½ |
| Ohio & Miss.cer. | 50....46¼ | 35....49¼ |
| 10,000....21¼ | Reading. | Chicago & R. I. |
| Canton Co. | 500....89 | 100....87 |
| 200....28½ | 500....89¼ | 200....86⅝ |
| Quicksilver. | Mich. So.& N.I. | 100....86⅜ |
| 200....62 | 150....51 | Pitts.F.W.&Ch. |
| Mariposa Mining | 600....50½ | 600....81 |
| 400....11⅞ | 100....50⅜ | 400....80½ |
| Hudson River. | 200....s15. 50½ | 200....s10. 80½ |
| 500....96 | Cleve.& Pitts'gh | 200....80⅞ |
| 300....96¼ | 200....51½ | 400....80⅜ |
| | 200....51 | |

WEDNESDAY, March 29—P. M.

Gold opened at 152, sold down to 151¼, rallied to 152⅝, and closed at 151¼. The business of the day has been moderate and the market not firm, though cash gold has been in very active demand. The chief speculation is toward lower rates, in view of further military progress and the payment of the May coupons, which would put upon the street $17,000,000 of gold, for which there is no present use outside the circle of speculation.

*Eleven p. m.*—At the Evening Exchange stocks and gold were steady on call. After call gold closed at 150⅞.

Government gold-bearing stocks are steady in the face of lower European quotations, which was not unexpected, in view of the large shipment of bonds on speculation. The fall in gold, when known in Europe, will strengthen the price of stocks—the increased security of the principal being a much stronger sustaining element than a temporary high premium on the coupons. For the 7.30s there is a continued good demand, and a large amount is passing into the hands of parties from whom no fluctuation in price will dislodge them.

Money is abundant among stock houses at 6@7 per cent, but the demand is limited. In commercial paper little doing. The most valuable property now is a bank balance, which becomes, under declining gold, of more value daily. What the trading community needs most at present is buyers for commodities at a price based upon 150 for gold. These do not make their appearance in force—the hesitating buyers arguing with much force that there is no reason for 150 in gold—that goods can, and will be produced cheaper, and that it is useless to load up at these prices with peace at hand and gold on the way to par.

Exchange is dull and quoted nominally. Bankers' sterling, 60 days, 109¾; Bankers' sterling, 3 days, 110¼; Merchants', 107¾@108¼. Francs, 5.12½@5.17½.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $1,592,029 30—for Customs, $214,000; Payments, $1,754,898 06—on account Loan, $71,000; Balance, $33,926,305 88.

Freights are dull and rates are heavy. The engagements to Liverpool are 70 tuns Fustic at 2s.6d., 40 tuns do, and 400 boxes Bacon on private terms, and 200 boxes Bacon at 2s. Per steamer, 300 pkgs. Bacon on private terms; 200 bales Cotton at ½d., and 300 boxes Cheese at 15s. To London, 150 boxes Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 70 tcs. Beef at 3s., and to Bremen, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.

*The New-York Shipping List and Price Current* supplies the materials from which we make the following table of prices:

| | March 29, 1865. | Aug. 6, '64. | Decline. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candles, Sperm, lb... | 42c. | 55c. | 13c. ℔ lb. |
| Coffee, Rio, lb... | 21c. | 52c. | 31c. ℔ lb. |
| Copper, Sheathing, lb | 58c. | 72c. | 14c. ℔ lb. |
| Cordage, Manilla, lb.. | 22c. | 28c. | 6c. ℔ lb. |
| Sheetings, yard | 45c. | 67½c. | 22½c. ℔ yd. |
| Iron, Pig, ℔ tun..... | $50 00 | $72 00 | $22 00 ℔ tun. |
| Lead, ℔ lb.......... | 10c. | 16½c. | 6½c. ℔ lb. |
| Salt, bushel......... | 50c. | $1 05 | 55c. ℔bus. |
| Soap, Castile, lb...... | 21c. | 29c. | 8c. ℔ lb. |
| Sugar, P. R., lb..... | 11@14½c. | 20@24½c. | 9@10c. ℔ lb. |
| | | Dec. 31, 1864. | |
| Beef, bbl............ | $29 00 | $38 00 | $9 00 ℔ bbl. |
| Pork, bbl............ | 26 00 | 38 00 | 12 00 ℔ bbl. |

If those who are in doubt as to the ability of the Government to carry on the war until the Rebellion is wholly subdued will examine the above table, they will be somewhat reassured. The Government throughout the war has been the great consumer of the twelve articles named, which form a large part of the cost of sustaining the Army and Navy. To make its purchases it has used its credit at par in legal-tenders, or paper money, of which the buying value may be thus stated:

A GOVERNMENT BOND OF $1,000 WOULD BUY, AUG. 6, 1864, AND MARCH 29, 1865, THE FOLLOWING QUANTITIES:

| | March 29, 1865. | Aug. 6, 1864. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candles, lb........ | 2,390 | 1,818 | 582 lb. |
| Coffee, lb........ | 4,767 | 1,923 | 2,844 lb. |
| Copper, lb........ | 1,759 | 1,389 | 370 lb. |
| Cordage, lb........ | 4,544 | 3,571 | 973 lb. |
| Sheetings, yds..... | 2,220 | 1,492 | 728 yds. |
| Iron, tuns........ | 20 | 19⅜ | ⅝ tuns. |
| Lead, lb.......... | 10,000 | 6,250 | 3,750 lb. |
| Beef, bbls........ | 34 | 26 | 8 bbls. |
| Pork, bbls........ | 38 | 26 | 12 bbls. |
| Salt, bush........ | 2,000 | 952 | 1,048 bush. |
| Sugar, lb......... | 4,999 | 4,545 | 454 lb. |

These figures show that the progress of the army has advanced the buying capacity of the Government credit to a point where the expenses of the war are made less burdensome, and assurance is given that its total cost is to be much under the predictions of disloyal people, and will not reach in the aggregate a sum easily controllable, and sure to be soon extinguished after the return of peace. This reduction in price has another and favorable side, so far as much of the labor of the country is concerned. The pay of the soldier and sailor, of all laborers, of all persons employed at fixed salaries and living upon fixed incomes, buys in the same ratio more, and there is for the time a larger surplus of earnings which can be loaned to the Government, a fact which insures future large sales of 7.30 notes. The decreased price of goods falls heavily upon all traders, middlemen and speculators, but their losses will excite little regret when it is remembered that the whole losses thus made by traders is in a great degree merely a return of profits made by the inflation of gold, now fortunately near its close.

The subscriptions to and sales of 7.30 notes by the Ninth National Bank to-day amounted to $261,250.

Attention is called to the card of Fisk & Hatch, dealers in Government securities. Making this line of business a specialty, they are able at any time to supply anything wanted, or to buy anything in their line offered them, upon the best terms. On the 1st of May they will move to the office No. 5 Nassau-st., now occupied by the Third National Bank.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JULY 1, 1864, TO DATE.

| | 1862-3. | 1863-4. | 1864-5. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports mdse... | $150,475,279 | $147,867,791 | $168,804,158 |
| Exports produce | 145,450,966 | 116,540,756 | 178,594,625 |
| Exports specie... | 46,577,014 | 39,198,902 | 20,509,938 |

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ARE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
POPULAR SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.
Checks and Drafts on New-York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment. We also receive all Legal Tender *Five Per Cent* Notes, and allow the *accrued interest to date of subscription*.
The Seven-Thirty Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.
Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.
Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of the notes on hand at our office for immediate delivery.
Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.
We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates, all kinds of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Accounts of Banks, and Bankers, and Individuals received on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.
☞ On or about the first of May F. & H. will remove to the commodious office, No. 5 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building—(now occupied by the Third National Bank.)

## Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865.

ASHES—The market for both Pots and Pearls is inactive, and in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

BEESWAX—The market for Yellow Western is dull and prices are easier; small sales at 53@55c. cash.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate, principally from Spinners, the market closing at about 50c. for Middling.

COFFEE—There is not much doing, but holders generally are steady in their views. We quote Rio as follows: Prime, 20½@21c.; Good, 19½@20c.; Fair, 18½@19c.; Ordinary, 17½@18c., and fair to good cargoes, 18@19c. not cash, gold, duty paid.

COPPER—The market for American Ingot has been only moderately active. Prices were rather weak early in the week, but toward the close there is a buoyant feeling. Our quotations show an advance. Lake and Baltimore at 34@38c. New Sheathing is firm and held at former prices, viz: 58c. Yellow Metal is lower and dull at 40c. Yellow Metal bolts are steady at 45c.

CANDLES—Adamantine are without change; small sales at 25@30c. Sperm are easier and dull at 40@42c. for Eastern and City. Patent are lower and quiet at 51@52c.

CHICORY—We have nothing new to advise in this market, only a few small sales being made on a basis of 9c. in gold for ground.

COAL—The market for Foreign is very unsettled and prices fluctuate with gold and exchange; prices at the close are nominal; Domestic is dull; dealers are asking $13@$13 50. The continued interruption to transportation has compelled the company to omit their monthly auction sale of coal.

DRUGS AND DYES—There has been a better inquiry for the leading articles under this heading since our last; prices have ruled steady, but at the close must be regarded as nominal.

DYEWOODS—The market ruled dull; prices are unsettled and irregular, owing to fluctuations in gold; at the close quotations are nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply for Western and State Flour is liberal; prices in consequence are 10@15c per bbl. lower; at the concession there is a fair business doing. Trade and Family brands are dull and heavy; the sales are 6,500 bbls. at $8 90@$9 20 for Superfine State; $9 25@$9 50 for Extra State; $9 55@$9 90 for Fancy State; $9 75@$9 95 for the low grades of Western Extra; $9 75@$10 10 for Shipping Ohio; $10 15@$10 65 for Trade and Family brands, and $10 15@$12 75 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is dull, and prices are 10@20c. lower; sales of 550 bbls. at $9 50@$9 90 for the low grades of Extra, and $10 10@$11 25 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is in better demand, but prices are lower; sales of 750 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 60@$13 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull, and prices are heavy; sales of 90 bbls. at $6 50@$7 25. Corn Meal is heavy and unsettled; sales of 900 bbls. Brandywine at $7. The following is an extract from a trustworthy letter dated St. Louis, March 24, 1865. We venture to say that it will be of much interest to our commercial readers, viz: "The market has been quite dull, and most articles can be quoted lower. Choice grades of Flour are excessively dull and in large supply, no demand and freely offered at 25 to 75c. ℔ bbl. less than our last quotations. As will be observed, the prices named to-day are quite irregular as compared with our last; and the remark then made, that 'sellers are anxious to realize, and direct offers would induce sales at less than quoted prices,' is more directly applicable to our present market than of any previous report. We quote Planter's at $11 50; Eagle Steam, $11; Cone, $11; Pastels, Mascoutah, Star, Saxony, and Standard, $10 50; Nonpareil, $10 25; St. George, $10; Franz Bauer, Schindler, Old Mascoutah, Southern City, $9 50; S. Gardner, Center Belleville Star, Suppigers, $9; Onnanab, $9 25; F F F G, Martin's Best, $8 75; Fayetteville, St. Mary's, and Swan, $8 25; Ceres and fair Double Extras, $8; Low Doubles, $7 60@$7 90; holders of choice brands all want offers; Single Extras are really scarce, and sell readily at $7 25@$7 40; good Supers, scarce, $6 40@$6 50. The Government yesterday awarded contracts for 5,000 bbls. Single at $7 45, 10,000 do. at $7 50, 5,000 bbls. Double at $7 75, and also for 2,400,000 lb of hard bread; to fill these contracts will require about 47,000 bbls. Flour during the next 30 days. The receipts of Wheat and Flour are comparatively light. Wheat is lower; choice Red and White, $1 55@$1 60, sacks returned. Corn quiet; sales, Mixed and Yellow, $1@$1 02; White, $1 08, new gunnies included. Oats lower; sales at 75c., new burlaps included. Provisions are wretchedly dull; Mess Pork could be had at $26; Prime Mess, $24; choice Kettle Lard, 17c.; Cut Meats, 13c., 14@15c., and very dull. Freights are unchanged; Bills Lading are not given to Eastern cities via New-Orleans yet; rates to Boston and New-York, all rail, $2 60; to New-York via Ohio River to Pittsburg, $2 60 ℔ bbl. on Flour, $1 30 ℔ 100 lb on Grain and Provisions."

FISH—The market for Dry Cod is more liberally supplied, consequently prices are lower, and are heavy at the close at $8 75@$9 for Grand Bank and St. George's; Mackerel are in less active demand, but prices are without change; we quote at $24@$24 50 for Mass. shore, $16 25@$16 50 for No. 2 do., and $13@$13 50 for No. 3 do. large. Pickled and Smoked Herrings are dull, but there is no essential change in prices.

FRUIT—The great disarrangement caused by the fall and fluctuations of gold leaves the market without a fixed price for anything, yet there is no desire on the part of holders to give away goods and pay cartage besides; it is probable the alarmed state of the market may prove worse than what is necessary, but we do not think that the stock of merchandise in the Fruit line is heavy enough to cause much lower figures. The market closes unsettled at the reduced quotations: Layer Raisins, new crop, $5 75; M. R., $5 65; halves, Layers, $2 85; half M. R., $2 60; mats and kegs of 50 lbs. each, $10 50; Sultana, in drums, 23c. Citron, 33½c. Turkish Prunes, to arrive, 26c. New Currants, 17c.; Old, 15c. Figs, 30c. Almonds, Languedoc, 31½c; Ivica, 30½c.; Taragona, none; Sicily, Soft-Shell, 25c.; Shelled, in boxes, 45c. Filberts, 20c. Sicily Walnuts, [illegible]; quarters, Brazil Nuts, none. Sardines, halves, 45c.; quarters, [illegible]; Shelled, 12c.; Sicily Oranges, $6 50. Lemons, $7 ℔ box. Bordeaux Oil, $12 ℔ basket. French Prunes, in 25-pound boxes, 29c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without material change in prices; the demand is fair and is confined chiefly to milling; the sales are 35,000 bush., including 16,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at $1 80@$1 85 in store, and 20,000 bush. Amber Michigan at $1 95@$2 05. Barley is quiet and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is dull and nominal. Oats are decidedly more active and prices are lower, but at the close there is an advance in Canadian; sales of 60,000 bush. Canadian at 92@95c., chiefly at the latter rate; Western at 99c.@$1; Jersey at 95@98c. Rye is dull and nominal. Corn is lower and heavy; the sales are 9,000 bush. at $1 53@$1 55 for New Yellow Jersey on pier and delivered; other kinds are nominal.

GUNNIES are very dull, and prices are nominal at 19@19½c. for Cloth, and 32@34c. for Bags.

HIDES—There has been only a limited inquiry for Dry and Wet Salted Hides since our last. Prices are easier, and at the close nominal. We quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 19@19½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 17@18c., gold; Montevideo, 17c., gold; Rio Grande, 16@16½c., gold; Orinoco, 15½@16c., gold; California, 16@16½c., gold; Central American, 14½@15c., gold; Matamoros, 14½@15c., gold; Vera Cruz, 13½@14c., gold; Tampico, 13@13½c., gold; Bogota, 14@14½c., gold; Maracaibo, 13@13½c., gold; Bahia, 12½@13c., gold; Porto Cabello, 12½@13c., gold; Truxillo, 12½@13c., gold; Rio Hache, dry and pickled, 10@11c., gold; Curaçao, 9½@10½c., gold; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, 9½@10½c., gold; Western, 11@12c., gold; Minos, 11½@12c., gold; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 15@15½c., gold; Sierra Leone, 16½@17½c., gold. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 13@14c., gold; Payta, 13@14c., gold; Maranham, 11½@12½c., gold; Pernambuco, 11½@12½c., gold; Bahia, 11@12c., gold; Matamoros, 11@12c., gold; Maracaibo, 9@10c., gold; Savanilla, 10@11c., gold; Sandwich Island, 10@11c., gold.

HOPS—Choice qualities are still very scarce and much wanted for home consumption at full previous prices; other grades are very dull, but there is no particular change in prices; we quote at 20@25c. for common to prime Old, and 30@40c. for fair to choice New Crop, and fancy lots as high as 45@50c.

HEMP—There has been but little done since our last; prices are easier and at the close nominal, at 12½c. for Manilla, 11c. for Sisal, $265@$275 for Jute; and American at $165@$175 for Undressed, and $275@$300 for Dressed.

HAY—The supply continues large, and as the demand has been only moderate prices have ruled heavy, though without quotable variation; sales at $1 40@$1 60 for shipping, and $1 65@$1 75 for retail lots.

INDIGO remains dull; Currency prices at the close are nominal; we have no sales to advise.

IRON—The market for Pig has been extremely dull; prices have declined, and at the close are nominal at $50 for No. 1 American, and $55@$57 for No. 1 Scotch; American Bar Iron is lower and dull at $125@$140 for Common and Refined.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock sole has ruled dull and heavy, and prices at the close are nominal; Oak sole is without change; French and American Calfskins are inactive and prices are nominal. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 37@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 37@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 34½@35½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 36@37c.; Hemlock, California Middle, 36@37c.; Hemlock, California Light, 34@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 34@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 34@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 33@34c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 30@33c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25@26c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 34@36c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 50c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 49@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 46@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 50@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 49@51c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, 46@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22@23c.

LIME—Only a limited inquiry prevailed; prices are unchanged; we quote at $1 60 for common Rockland, and $1 80 for Lump.

LEAD—The inquiry for Pig is still very light, but the market ruled firm and prices may be a shade firmer. We quote at $9 75@$10 for Spanish, German Refined and English. Bar is lower and dull at 14c.; Pipe and Sheet is also easier and is offered freely at the close at 15c.

MOLASSES—A fair demand has prevailed, and prices though without decided improvement are firmer; sales of 250 hhds. Porto Rico at 65@70c.

NAVAL STORES—We have again to note a decline in all descriptions; the market ruled dull, and at the close prices are nominal; we quote Spirits of Turpentine at $1 95@$2; Rosins at $14@$15 for Common, $16@$20 for Strained and No. 2, $23@$26 for No. 1 White and Pale; Tar at $7 50@$8 50 for Domestic, and $8@$9 for Foreign. Pitch is selling at $16 for No. 1 City.

OILS—There has been a large falling off in the price of City Linseed since our last, and the market ruled extremely dull; at the close crushers generally ask $1 40@$1 45, but buyers are not anxious to operate. English still rules very dull, and in the absence of business prices are nominal. Fish Oils have been very quiet and at irregular prices; Crude Whale shows no particular variation, closing at $1 50; while Crude Sperm has declined about 10c. per gallon, closing at $2 20@$2 25. The inquiry for Lard Oil has been only moderate, the tendency of prices throughout the week has been downward, and we note a decline in prices, closing dull and heavy at $1 75@$1 85 for No. 1 Winter. City Distilled Red Oil continues dull; prices are lower, and at the close are heavy at $1 35@$1 40. Camphene is inactive and prices are nominal. Burning Fluid is also exceedingly dull and prices are lower and nominal. Kerosene is much lower and the market closes dull at 73c., free.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork at the opening of 'Change was very excited, and prices were decidedly above the closing figures of last evening, but toward the close a heavy feeling prevailed and prices gradually fell off, closing this afternoon at about $27 75@$28 for New Mess; the sales cash and regular are 4,800 bbls. at $26@$26 50 for Old Mess; $28@$29 50 for New do., and $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess. For future delivery sales were made on 'Change as follows: 500 bbls. New Mess, seller last half of April, at $28 50; 500 bbls. do. do. do., at $29; 1,200 bbls. do., buyer, May, at $30, and 500 bbls. do., buyer June, at $30, and since 'Change, 500 bbls do., seller June, at $29. Beef is in more active demand but prices are heavy; sales of 650 bbls. at $15 50@$17 50 for Plain Mess, and $18@$19 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is inactive and prices are nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Cut Meats are quiet; sales of 135 pkgs. Shoulders at 14½@15c. Bacon is dull, and we have only to note a small lot of choice City Short Clear at 19c. Lard opened easier, but closed at yesterday's prices; sales of 2,800 bbls. and tcs. at 16@17c. for No. 1; 17½@18¼c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and Choice at 18½@18¾c.

BUTTER is in good demand for good qualities New-York State; really fine very scarce and likely to advance; no change in Western. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Firkins and Tubs, fair to good | 22@30 |
| Western Reserve, good to choice | 17@20 |
| Central Ohio | 16@18 |
| State Tubs, good to choice | 30@37 |

CHEESE—The market inactive, without change in prices. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| State factory, good to choice, ℔ lb | 21@22 |
| State, fair to good | 16@20 |
| State dairies, choice | 19@21 |
| English dairy (Conn.) | 21@23 |
| English dairy (Ohio) | 20@23 |
| Vermont dairy | 18@20 |

PETROLEUM—The market for Crude has been very dull since our last; early in the week a firm feeling prevailed, but toward the close the market became heavy; the price to-day is 33@34c. Refined has been only in moderate demand, prices have fluctuated, and at the close are heavy at 53@54c. for bonded, and 72@73c. for free.

RICE—There is very little doing, the only transaction of importance being a sale of 90 tcs. Savannah, at 12½@13½c.

SUGARS—There has been rather more doing in Raw to-day, and prices have more steadiness at 10½@10⅞c. for fair to good refining; sales of 625 hhds. Cuba at 10@11½c., the inside rate for Molasses Sugars; 810 boxes Havana, at 12½c., and 400 boxes do. on private terms. Refined are dull at 17½@18c. for Hards. Stuart's Steam Refined sugars: Loaf, 18½c.; best Crushed, Granulated and Ground, 18c.; White A, 17c., and Yellow C, 16½c.

SKINS—Goat—Receipts, 120 bales Matamoras. We have only a few transactions in Mexican to report, at about 40c. gold for Tampico. Deer—No receipts; demand moderate; sales confined to 5,000 lbs. Honduras on private terms, but at prices corresponding with the decline in Gold.

SPICES—This market has remained very dull, and prices are again lower, closing heavy. Recent arrivals of Cassia have increased the supply and compelled holders to concede.

SALT—There has been only a limited inquiry for Liverpool since our last; prices are lower and very unsettled, and at the close are nominal; we quote as follows: Ground at $1 80@$1 90, and Fine at $2 60@$2 65 for Worthington's, Jeffrey's, Darcy's, and Marshall's and Ashton's at $1 80@$1 90; West India descriptions are dull and heavy at 50@52c. for Turks Island.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firmer; the stock is small; sales to-day of 150 pkgs. at 25@25½c. Timothy Seed remains dull at $6@$7 per bushel. Rough Flax is without change of importance; small sales at the close at $2 75@$2 90 per bushel. Calcutta Linseed is in fair demand; we note a sale of 2,000 bags, to arrive, on private terms; parties in Boston are asking $2 10, gold.

SPICES—The demand is light; prices are easier; small sales in gold at 6c. for Silesian.

STEARIN—The market is lower and dull; small sales of Western at 17c. for No. 1, and Prime City at 20c.

TALLOW—The market has been quite active, prices have fluctuated with gold; at the close holders are firm, and the sales to-day reach 93,000 lb, at 12½@12¾c. for Western, and 12¼@12½c. for City.

TEA—There has been some inquiry for lots from the trade for pressing wants, prices have ruled firm but are without essential change.

TIN—The market for Pig has ruled dull, prices were very irregular, and at the close are nominal, at 32½@39c. for English; 43@44c. for Straits, and 45@47c. for Banca. Plates are only in limited demand, at $11 50@$13 50 for L. C. Coke and $14 50@$15 for L. C. Charcoal.

TOBACCO—Kentucky since our last; prices have fluctuated with exchange, and at the close are nominal. Manufactured are dull, but prices are unchanged.

WOOL—There has been no special change in the market for either Domestic and Foreign Fleeces since our last, the demand has been only moderate; we quote American at 75@85c. for Native and one quarter Merino; 70@75c. for one-half and three-quarter Merino; 70@80c. for full-blood Merino, and 75@85c. for Saxony, Pulled at 60@70c. for No. 1, and 80@85c. for Superfine and Extra; California at 20@30c. for Common Unwashed, and 45@52c. for fine Unwashed, and Foreign as follows: Chilian at 30@35c. for Unwashed Mestiza, 35@40c. for Merino; Peruvian at 35@45c. for Unwashed; Valparaiso, 34@38c. for Unwashed; South American, 30@40c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 40@45c. for Unwashed Merino; 45@55c. for Unwashed Creole; 50@60c. for Washed Entre Rios; 55@65c. for Washed Cordova, and 40@50c. for Common Washed of all descriptions; Cape Good Hope, 35@47c. for Unwashed, and East India, at 25@90c. for Washed; African, 20@30c. for Unwashed, and 40@70c. for Washed; Mexican at 35@50c. for Unwashed, and Smyrna, 28@36c. for Unwashed, and 46@52c. for Washed.

WHISKY—The market opened steady, but closes lower at the inside figures; sales of 450 bbls. at $2 18@$2 19 for State and Western.

### N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℔ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Receipts are heavy and the demand partaking of the general dullness of the market is quite limited. Prices are lower. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans, pea, and medium prime, ℔ bush | $2 30@$2 55 |
| Beans, kidney, ℔ bush., prime | 3 10@ 3 25 |
| Beans, marrow, prime | 2 60@ 2 85 |
| Beans, inferior | 2 00@ 2 25 |
| Beans, Lima, ℔ bush | 12 00@ — |
| Peas, Canadian, ℔ bush | 2 15@ 2 20 |

BUTTER.

There are very few changes to report this week. With a good home demand for the little fine butter arriving, prices of this grade are higher, being 30@35c., but a few good dairies would reduce the quotations. A few packages of new are arriving, but there is no established price. Western is selling very slowly, much of it at about 15c. to be shipped as grease, though a little may be saved as butter. The feeling is that old butter is likely to go lower, as receipts of new will begin to come forward somewhat freely next week. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy Delaware, &c., ℔ lb | 30@35 |
| State, firkins and tubs, good to choice | 20@25 |
| Chicago and North-Western | 15@17 |
| Western Reserve, good to choice | 16@20 |
| Central Ohio | 15@18 |
| State tubs, Welsh, good to choice | 20@25 |
| Pennsylvania tubs and pails, fair to choice | 18@25 |
| Roll Butter, common Western | 14@17 |
| Roll Butter, good | 18@20 |
| Poor Butter, nearly grease | 13@15 |

CHEESE.

There is little cheese coming forward, and though the demand is limited some fine Factory and imitation English Dairy is held for 25c. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Factory, good to choice, per lb | 22@23 |
| State, fair to good | 19@20 |
| State Dairies, choice | 20@21 |
| English Dairy (Conn.) | 22@23 |
| English Dairy (Ohio.) | 20@23 |
| Vermont Dairy | 19@24 |
| Pineapple | 25@30 |
| Ohio, prime | 19@21 |
| Skim milk Cheese | 15@14 |

EGGS.

Repairs on the railroads have let the blockaded eggs come forward and the market is abundantly supplied and prices much lower. Trade is quite brisk, however, though dealers anticipate a further decline unless there is a further check in receipts. Western eggs should now be sent by express to avoid detention. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ℔ doz | 27@28 |
| State, good marks | 26@27 |
| Western, ℔ doz., good order | 25@27 |
| Egg Oats, ℔ bush., good | 80@85 |

FRUITS—DRIED.

Dried Apples are selling slower at lower rates. It is difficult to get 12c. for good apples. A late Government contract was taken at $11 10 per cwt. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, new, choice, sliced, ℔ lb | 13½@14 |
| Apples, good, new, ℔ lb | 11 @12 |
| Apples, Western, ℔ lb | 10½@11 |
| Blackberries, ℔ lb | 30 @32 |
| Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb | 45 @50 |
| Peaches, ℔ lb | 20 @23 |
| Peaches, Virginia, ℔ lb | 35 @40 |
| Plums, ℔ lb | 30 @35 |
| Raspberries, ℔ lb | 40 @45 |
| Whortleberries, ℔ lb | 20 @25 |

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples are unchanged with a light trade. Cranberries sell slowly at lower figures. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, mixed lots, ℔ bbl | $7 00@8 00 |
| Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl | 8 00@9 00 |
| Apples, Russets, ℔ bbl | 6 00@7 00 |
| Cranberries, ℔ bbl | 20 00@25 00 |

LARD AND TALLOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, Country, ℔ lb | 20 @ 21 |
| Rough Fat, ℔ lb | 7 @ 7½ |
| Tallow, ℔ lb | 12 @ 12½ |

MEATS.

Meats have advanced, owing to a check in the receipts; they are selling slowly, however. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Sides, ℔ lb | 15 @ | 21½ |
| Beef, Fore Quarter, ℔ lb | 13 @ | 20 |
| Beef, Hind Quarter, ℔ lb | 18 @ | 25 |
| Veal, Carcases, ℔ lb | 17 @ | 23 |
| Mutton, Carcases, ℔ lb | 14 @ | 23 |
| Pork, Carcases, ℔ lb | 17 @ | 17½ |

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live poultry, or more especially chickens and fowls, are coming forward in larger quantities and are lower. Dressed of all kinds are nearly unchanged. Wild pigeons have declined materially. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ducks, live, ℔ pair | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb | 30 @ 34 |
| Ducks, wild, broadbills, pair | 60 @ 70 |
| Ducks, wild, black, pair | 75 @ 1 00 |
| Ducks, wild, canvass back | 1 00 @ 1 75 |
| Fowls, live, ℔ pair | 1 50 @ 1 75 |
| Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb | 26 @ 28 |
| Geese, live, pair | 3 50 @ 4 00 |
| Geese, com., western, ℔ pair | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| Turkeys, live, ℔ lb | 28 @ 30 |
| Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb | 28 @ 30 |
| Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair | 1 00 @ 1 25 |
| Pigeons, wild, per doz | 2 00 @ 2 25 |

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

These are nearly dominal, few transactions occurring save in green cattle, calf and sheep skins from city slaughtered animals. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badger, each | 25@ 50 | Marten | $1 50@ 8 00 |
| Bear, each | $6 00@15 00 | Mink, dark | 3 00@ 6 00 |
| Beaver, blk ℔ lb | 2 50@ 3 50 | Mink, pale | 1 50@ 4 00 |
| Beaver, pale ℔ lb | 1 00@ 2 00 | Muskrat | 12@ 25 |
| Calf, gr'n, ℔ lb | 15@ 20 | Opossum | 6@ 16 |
| Cat, house, ea. | 6@ 15 | Otter, North'n | 4 00@ 6 00 |
| do., wild, each | 25@ 50 | do., Southern | 2 00@ 4 00 |
| Cattle, green hides, ℔ lb. | 7@ 8 | Racoon, N'th'n | 40@ 75 |
| | | do., Southern | 25@ 50 |
| Deer, Wst, drs | 37@ 62 | Sheep & Lambs | 1 25@ 3 50 |
| Fox, Red, each | 1 00@ 3 00 | Skunk, Striped | 15@ 30 |
| do., Gray | 25@ 50 | do., Black | 37@ 1 00 |
| Fox, Silver | 8 00@40 00 | | |

VEGETABLES.

Trade is very quiet and prices are tending downward. There is some trade in seed potatoes—very little in others. Onions and turnips are lower. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beets, ℔ bbl | 1 25@ 1 50 |
| Cabbage, ℔ 100 | 8 00@12 00 |
| Carrots, ℔ bbl | 1 25@ 1 50 |
| Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches | 7 00@ 9 00 |
| Onions, red and yellow, ℔ bbl | 5 00@ — |
| Onions, white, ℔ bbl | 5 25@ 5 50 |
| Onions, ℔ 100 strings | 6 00@ 7 00 |
| Potatoes, Prince Albert, ℔ bbl | 2 50@ 2 75 |
| Potatoes, Mercers, L. I. ℔ bbl | 4 50@ 5 00 |
| Potatoes, Western Mercers, ℔ bbl | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Potatoes, Peachblow, ℔ bbl | 2 50@ 2 75 |
| Potatoes, Nova Scotia, ℔ bush | 1 00@ 1 10 |
| Potatoes, Dykeman, seed, ℔ bbl | 5 50@ — |
| Potatoes, Buckeye, seed ℔ bbl | 3 00@ 3 25 |
| Potatoes, Jackson White, seed ℔ bbl | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| Potatoes, Delaware, Sweet, ℔ bbl | 6 50@ 7 00 |
| Turnips, Rutabagas, ℔ bbl | 1 00@ 1 50 |

SUNDRIES.

We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, pure, ℔ lb | 53 @ | 55c. |
| BEESWAX, impure, ℔ lb | 25 @ | 35c. |
| CIDER, ℔ gal | 20 @ | 25c. |
| BROOM CORN, ℔ lb | 24 @ | 26c. |
| FEATHERS, Live Geese, ℔ lb | 68 @ | 70c. |
| GINSENG, ℔ lb | $1 00 @ | $1 10 |
| VINEGAR, ℔ gal | 21 @ | 28c. |
| HOPS, prime, ℔ lb | 30 @ | 35c. |
| HOPS, ℔ lb | 15 @ | 25c. |
| SUGAR, Maple, ℔ lb | 20 @ | 25c. |
| Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000: | | |
| 14 feet Hoops | | $55@$75 |
| 12 feet Hoops | | 45@ 50 |

### Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

*Reported for* THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday*, March 29, 1865.

Amount of stock at market:

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Shoats. | Fat Hogs. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 1,104 | 2,259 | 200 | — | 300 |
| Last week | 1,797 | 3,150 | 150 | — | 150 |
| One year ago (Mar. 30) | 965 | 3,750 | 600 | 900 | 258 |

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, Extra, $16 50@$17 50; first quality, $15 50@$16; second quality, $14@$15; third quality, $12@$13; a few choicest single pairs, $18; some of the poorest Cows, Bulls, &c., $10@$11.

*Working Oxen*, $150@$300; Handy Steers, $125@$150, or much according to their value for beef.

*Cows and Young Calves*—Fair quality, $60@$75; Extra, $80@$100; Farrow and Dry, $30@$50.

*Sheep*—Per lb. live weight, 6@14c.

*Sheep and Lambs*—Per head, in lots, $5@$20.

*Shotes*—Wholesale, 14c., retail 14@16c. per lb.

*Veal Calves*—$2@$20; mostly $7@$10 each.

*Hides*—Brighton, 9@10c.; Country lots, 7½@8c.

*Tallow*—Brighton, 8@10c.

*Pelts*—$2 25@$2 50 each; Country lots, $1 75@$2.

REMARKS.—[illegible] either cattle, and [illegible] the Northern and Eastern cattle amount to only 1,104, or less than two-thirds of last week's supply. This fact has emboldened the drovers to put up prices somewhat, although we hear of nothing being sold over 18c. ℔ lb. There are very superior bullocks among the stock this week. Allowing for loss on hide and tallow the meat of cattle bought at 18c. will cost the butcher at least 20c. by the side; so that the best retail pieces cost enormously. The number of buyers this week is small, and few as are the cattle trade is dull.

But little over two thousand sheep at market—less than half the weekly average for the month of March last year. A few poor sheep were sold at 8c., and a small lot of cossets, over 100 lb each, for 14c. Most of the sales, however, were from 11 to 12½c. ℔ lb. There were a few sheared sheep at market, for whom the weather was favorably tempered. Saw one lot sold for 8c.

Veal calves are all sold by the head without weighing and without price—the affair being a sort of commission or partnership business.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market—March 29.

The supply of Beef cattle this week was very small, not equal to the demand. Advantage was taken of this state of things to raise the price. The entire offerings amounted to only 680 head; these were sold at from $13 to $18 for Common to Good, and from $20 to $25 per 100 lb for Prime and Extra.

SHEEP—The demand for Sheep continues good, and all offered, 2,450 head, were disposed of at from 12 to 14 cents ℔ lb gross.

HOGS—There was a fair supply of Hogs. The offerings amounted to 4,650 head. The demand was good, and prices ranged from $17 to $18 50 ℔ 100 lb net.

COWS—The sale of Cows reached to 110 head, at from $30 to $50 for Springers, and from $35 to $65 for Cow and Calf.

### Latest European Markets.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 15th says the news by the Europa of a new loan of $600,000,000 caused the 5-20 bonds to decline from 55 to 52¾, and the Continental markets appearing to be fully supplied by recent shipments, the bonds have not found ready buyers, even at the reduced quotations.

Illinois and Eries also declined $1 from the highest point.

The English funds on the 15th exhibited a marked improvement.

*The Daily News* says a better feeling is evidently caused by Palmerston's remarks in the House of Commons on American Affairs.

Money is easier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Friday, March 17.—Evening.—The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week were 75,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and 9,500 bales to exporters. The market is firm with an advance of ¼@½d. ℔ lb. on American descriptions, and ½@1d. ℔ lb. on all others. Middling Orleans is quoted at 17d.; Middling Uplands, 16½d.; Fair Uplands, 18d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

Stock of Cotton in port, 572,000 bales, including 56,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market opened active and closed quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat inactive and firm; Red Western, 7/9@8/4. Corn firm, and advanced 3d. ℔ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provision market is inactive. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co., report: Beef flat. Pork dull and easier. Bacon steady. Butter heavy at 2/5@5/3. Lard steady at 50/@51/. Tallow tends upward.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed dull, and 6d. lower. Linseed Cakes quiet at £9@£9 5/6. Sperm Oil steady at £73, without sales. Rosin flat and nominal. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 64/. Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report: Petroleum steady at 1/10@1/11.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular reports: Breadstuffs quiet and heavy. Iron steady. Sugar quiet and 6d. lower. Coffee firm. Tea quiet at 10¾d. for common Congou. Rice firm. Tallow steady. Linseed Cakes tend downward. Spirits Turpentine tends upward; sales at 60/. Petroleum steady at £18 for Crude and 2/ for Refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 89¾@89⅞ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £121,000.

Baring quotes Illinois Central shares at 53@54; Erie shares at 35@36; U. S. Five-Twenties at 52@53.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, March 18, evening.—COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters; the market is quiet and unchanged. BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. PROVISIONS inactive, except Pork, which is steady though quiet. PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 18, evening.—Consols for money, 89¾@89⅞. Illinois Central shares, 54@54½; Erie shares, 35½; U. S. Five-Twenties, 52@53¼.

PARIS, March 18, evening.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 67 fr. 80c. for money.

E. & O. WARD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS (Established 1845)—also Receivers and Dealers in FLOUR, 207 Washington-st., 84 and 86 Vesey-st., New-York. Refer to Broadway Bank, N. Y.

[Advertisements.]

1857.—W. S. MCCLURA & Co.—1865.
"THE OLD ESTABLISHED STRICTLY PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE," No. 250 FULTON-ST., N. Y. Refer to New-York National Exchange Bank, N. Y. Will receive Consignments of the following Goods through the season: Fresh Butter—Ship early and often, large and small lots by express. Fresh Eggs—Pack well, mark intelligibly, ship daily by express. Maple Sugar—Ship first batches, small cakes, by express. Wool should be forwarded immediately after shearing. Sell Tobacco, Hops, Seeds, Beans, Dried Apples, Hides, Pelts, Petroleum, Flour, Grain, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams. "Consignments solicited." N. B.—Orders for Boots and Shoes promptly filled.

FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils, and other produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 323 Washington-st., New-York, near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market free.

# FROM CHARLESTON.

## ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

## ITS POSSIBLE FUTURE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, March 20, 1865.

PROGRESS AND POLICIES.

If a willingness to take the oath of allegiance be a true test of loyalty, Charleston is very far from being a "hot-bed of treason." Thirty-two hundred persons have already held up their right hands, kissed the Bible, and solemnly declared that they would "true allegiance bear" to the Government of the United States. There are more Union flags suspended from residences and displayed in shop windows, here in the birthplace of the Confederacy, than can be seen in loyal Boston or New-York City. During the last three weeks more and more radical, anti-Slavery speeches have been delivered in the city of Hayne and Calhoun than in the home of Phillips and Garrison. The authorities have been obliged to increase the number of officers who are detailed to administer the oath. The schools have been opened to white and black children alike, and are largely attended by both classes. Colored congregations have been addressed by a Major-General, a Brigadier-General, the Colonel commanding, and representatives of the most decided Abolitionists of the North; a brother of Henry Ward Beecher has preached here; a sister-in-law of Mrs. Stowe has acted as the principal of the largest school; the home of Barnwell Rhett is a negro hospital; the workhouse, where our officers were imprisoned, is a Federal garrison; the old mansions of the aristocracy are tenanted by our soldiers and by freedmen; the lingering representatives of the chivalry have failed in their efforts to turn their recent bondmen out of the public educational buildings; no treasonable utterance is tolerated, no violence is done to personal rights, trade is rapidly reviving, and permission to ship $1,100,000 worth of goods here has already been approved or indorsed. There have been little clouds, not larger than a man's hand, visible at times, but they have passed away, and every one hopes that the best features of Gen. Butler's administration in New-Orleans will be reproduced in this State. We will see. It will be time enough to sound the alarm when the danger assumes a palpable form. The inaugural of the President is a rainbow of hope for all loyal men. Its influence will be felt for good in every part of the land. Now that the key-note has been sounded so grandly, the music of the Union will surely be an anthem in which all true men can heartily unite.

Although we all know here that perjury is no test of loyalty, we do not feel disposed to carp at the frequency of it here. *It cannot be prevented unless the President limits the time in which traitors can return to their allegiance and yet retain or recover their rights of property.* By doing so he will assuredly injure no loyal man, nor the national cause, and he will prevent an enormous increase of false swearing. However much we may have differed from the President on questions of policy, his average public conduct and his late address, demonstrate that he is a conscientious man; and this subject is certainly entitled to a very careful consideration on the ground of morals as well as on that of policy.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?"

"What is to be done with Charleston?" is a problem that excites a good deal of public interest here. Had Sherman's soldiers taken it by storm, it would, of course, have been leveled to the earth, and there would have been few Northern men to lament its downfall. But it surrendered, and has a large loyal population—the negroes—and a considerable proportion of persons who are peaceable and as loyal as their ignorance permits them to be. Notwithstanding the ruin wrought by the Greek fire and the shells, Charleston is still a large and beautiful city. Northern enterprise could rebuild and repair the ruins in less than ten years, so that no trace of them would exist; and it would then increase more rapidly every decade than it would have grown each century, had the Union as it was not been blown away by the breath of an offended Heaven. Charleston now is almost in the condition of Mary Magdelene after the seven devils had been driven out of her; and it will be our own blame if they return and make her tenfold more the child of hell than before. We have it in our power to keep them out by throwing the port and State wide open to the Northern enterprise, intelligence and virtues, which will flock here if the needed encouragement were given. Let it be understood that the State cannot return to the Union until her loyalty is not only undoubted, but beyond suspicion; let the ruins be sold for taxes, and the abandoned residences be confiscated; let thoroughly anti-Slavery men alone be put or retained in command here, and South Carolina, in a very few years, will be as true and as national in her opinions and deeds as Kansas or Massachusetts. But if the opposite policy prevail, the coffin of the Republican party will have one more plank made out of the Palmetto. I repeat (and I will prove my assertion at any length when the right time comes) that, as a class, the best of the white Unionists here would be regarded as the worst of Copperheads in the Northern States, and that unless we encourage and invite a large emigration, and enfranchise the negro, we will have trouble with this State again. Now, to hasten the regeneration of South Carolina, this port should be opened as soon as it can be done under existing treaty regulations. I leave merchants to urge their own views—their very selfishness will dictate a variety of sound arguments; but, having no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in any branch of trade, and looking solely from a political standpoint, I regard the speedy opening of the port of Charleston as a result to be earnestly desired by every patriot.

As a question of economy and of humanity it deserves further thought. There is extreme poverty existing here; everything is high-priced. There is but a limited amount of provisions in the city. The country from which supplies were formerly drawn is deserted and desolated. Every hour that we delay in opening these vacant lands to emigrants will increase our expenses in feeding the impoverished people. We cannot let them starve, however bitter their hatred of us may be. We must choose, therefore, between giving them work or—the workhouse; and we cannot employ them unless we open the port.

COTTON.

The military authorities inform me that about ten thousand bales of cotton have been discovered hidden or buried in and around Charleston. The black loyalists have enabled us to defeat all the efforts of the Rebels and the semi-Rebels to conceal their precious staple. It was thought, when we captured Charleston, that we would not get more than four or five hundred bales.

LIEUT. BRADFORD.

The most noteworthy event of the week was a grand military and naval demonstration, in honor of a brave young officer who fell into the hands of the Rebels in the attack on Fort Sumter, Sept. 7, 1863. The circumstances are so well stated by Admiral Dahlgren, in his Order 23, that I quote it entire:

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., March 16, 1865. }

First Lieut. Charles H. Bradford, United States Marine Corps, who was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Sumter, September 7, 1863, was buried, at his death, in the Masonic Burial Ground of the Magnolia Cemetery. With an inhumanity disgraceful to any cause, his remains were compulsorily exhumed and carried to the Potter's Field.

Determining to put the mark of reprobation on this barbarous act, I desire to restore the body to the resting place, where, through the kindness of a friend, it was originally placed.

It is proposed to effect this to-morrow.

Gen. Hatch has most kindly ordered all provision for the transfer to be made that is required ashore.

The officers of the Squadron, whose vessels are now here, and who can be spared, will attend in undress uniform with side-arms.

A detachment of marines will attend as part of the escort, and also a detachment of seamen.

The services will take place at St. Paul's Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The officers and men will be on the wharf designated by Capt. Stickney of tug Iris by 10 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

In compliance with this order, the body of Lieut. Bradford was disinterred last Thursday, and conveyed to St. Paul's Church under an escort of the 144th Regiment N. Y. Vols. The remains were received by Chaplain John Blake, U. S. N., and were followed by Admiral Dahlgren, Gen. Hatch, Col. Woodford, and a considerable concourse of army and navy officers. A large congregation of citizens was assembled in the church. The funeral sermon was preached by Chaplain Blake—a short and impressive discourse. The grand procession then formed and accompanied the remains to the Magnolia Cemetery, where they were reinterred with all the military honors.

SOUTHERN BURYING-GROUNDS.

It is hoped that this imposing demonstration will end the practice so long and universally adopted in the slave States of dishonoring the loyal dead. Our military commanders should be instructed to forbid any indignities in future to the inanimate bodies of our loyalists, without distinction of color or race. Here, as everywhere in the rebellious States, the colored people have been buried in separate cemeteries; the Uncle Toms could not be interred where Legrees were laid to await the Day of Doom. No churches have ever dared to so far contradict the Scriptures that they all professed to honor—which teach that God is no respecter of persons—as to deny that the Good should all meet in one Heaven in the Hereafter. But on this earth and under it, the distinction of race has been jealously preserved. In Charleston they have been still more unchristian in their conduct; for a white sect absolutely defrauded the colored people out of a grave-yard which they bought with their own money. Stealing a burying-ground is rather a novel theft; but it has been done in Charleston. The case will soon be brought before the authorities here—as soon as the colored Methodists decide whether they shall join the Methodist Church North or the African Methodist Episcopal organization.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodists are warmly discussing this question now, and have determined to invite Bishop Payne (the worthy representative of the African Church,) and a Commission from the Methodist Church North to argue the case before them. If equal rights are not granted by the Methodist Church North they will probably go over in a body to the African Church. They have been urged to decide at once by Chaplain Lynch, in behalf of the African Church, and by the Rev. Mr. Lewis on behalf of the Methodist Church North; but they have kindly and firmly determined to hear duly accredited agents, specially and officially instructed on this point, before making their final judgment. They have almost unanimously resolved to have nothing to do with any church which shall countenance "colored galleries" or separate communions; and as they claim equal rights in the National Conference, it will depend on the strength of the radical anti-Slavery party in the Methodist Church North whether it or the African Church shall receive the very large increase of numbers which this decision will bring with it. They prefer, as far as I can learn, to join the Church North; but will insist on the doctrine of Christian equality. They accuse the Methodist Church South of defrauding them out of a church building as well as of stealing their burying-grounds. The decision of the Methodists of Charleston will largely influence the conduct of the Methodists throughout this Department; and therefore this controversy will become a very important one in its bearings on the future of the two Methodist organizations in the North.

MONAHAN THE TRAITOR.

Our officers who were imprisoned in Charleston are familiar with the character of Mr. J. J. Monahan. He was employed as a spy and policeman by the Rebel authorities, and had the opportunity, by the position he held, to aid our prisoners in escaping. He was paid by the Union people to do this work, pocketed their bribes, and then betrayed our officers in order to secure the reward offered [illegible]. He was sent for, the other day, by Col. Woodford. When his turn [illegible] an audience, he was received with "the most distinguished regard," and the following conversation took place:

Col. Woodford—"Your name, sir?"

"Mr. Monahan."

Col. W.—"Ah! I am glad to see you, Mr. Monahan. I have often heard of you from our officers who were imprisoned here"——

Monahan looked aghast, and stammered out—

"Yes, sir; yes, sir; what did they say about me?"

"Why," said the Colonel, "they told us that you aided them to escape."

Monahan's face brightened instantly.

"Yes, sir," he rejoined, "I often helped them to get off."

"Yes, sir," said the Colonel, "and they say you are very shrewd."

"Yes, yes," grinned Monahan, "I'm pretty smart."

"Y—es," said the Colonel, "and they tell me that when you got our prisoners out, you sold them to the Rebel authorities."

Monahan turned pale, and looked as if he would sink through the floor. He did not utter a word.

"Now, sir," added the Colonel, "I have a little hotel where men of your stamp are boarded. Orderly."

The orderly came into the room.

"Orderly, take my friend, Mr. Monahan, to Castle Pinckney under guard!"

GEN. SAXTON.

Gen. Saxton addressed an immense congregation at Zion's church, the largest in the city, on Sunday afternoon, on the scheme of colonization usually known as Gen. Sherman's plan, although, in all probability, that distinguished officer had nothing more to do with it than to sign the order in which it was promulgated. The General's reception was very cordial, and his unambitious soldierlike address was listened to with the closest attention. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. French, who thoroughly understands how to excite the emotions of the freedmen by references to their past and present condition, and by appeals to their faith in the overruling agency of God in human affairs. Col. Woodford made a brief speech, in which he explained his municipal policy, by saying that he regarded every loyal man as white whatever his color, and every traitor as black whatever his race. The General has the fullest confidence of the colored people, and is probably the only officer in the South whose simple indorsement or rather announcement of a plan would suffice to make it acceptable. It is understood that Gen. Saxton personally prefers THE TRIBUNE's policy of permitting the freedmen to settle anywhere, and giving the same privilege to white loyalists, rather than the method of isolating the emancipated class in distinctive colonies; but every one here sees that it is better to help *any* positive policy which shall insure a speedy cultivation of the soil than to encourage the congregation of our Southern peasantry in the seaports. Time will do away with all the faults of this system as it is rapidly eradicating all the errors of other social schemes. Gen. Saxton, at the conclusion of his speech, announced that he would be happy to have the colored people discuss the new plan publicly, and he would attend and answer any questions which might be put with reference to it. After consultation it was resolved to hold another meeting on Tuesday afternoon; and the colored loyalists determined to take that occasion to form a grand procession in honor of the advent of the Union forces in Charleston. It was desired by them some time since to have such a procession, but considerations of military policy intervened and postponed it.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS.

The Congressional visitors arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Gens. Gillmore, Littlefield, and others. They visited the various points of interest in the city and the forts in the harbor. They had the usual "good time" which such visits produce, but as the points they visited have been already described in THE TRIBUNE it is useless to repeat.

SUFFERING.

News from the interior represent that at Columbia and elsewhere, as here, there is a great deal of distress from the scarcity of provisions. The traders here contributed $2,000 for the relief of the citizens of the late capital of this State. This state of things is doing a good work, which no discipline less severe would ever have effected. It will compel the whites to WORK, and until they are brought to honor labor every pang of hunger will be an apostle of Democracy.

BERWICK.

# FROM CALIFORNIA.

## Agricultural Prospects—Overland Routes—The Pacific Railroad—Secesh Migration to Mexico—Petroleum in California.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13, 1865.

The people inhabiting the valleys and sea-coast in California, have been favored for the past two weeks with clear, pleasant and growing Spring weather, though the season is classed as Winter. As a natural consequence, grain and grass are looking green and flourishing. In Southern California, Los Angeles and the Counties adjoining, feed for stock is reported fine, while wheat and barley stand from four to six inches high and growing rapidly. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys the crop is not so forward nor the grass so far advanced. Yet it is sufficiently so to enable stock to sustain life upon the supply furnished. Farmers are hopeful, as the copious rains so far this Winter promise them unusually good grain and hay crops next Summer. The year 1864 has furnished them with an experience in short crops and hard times which they will not soon forget.

Mining, too, will be favorably affected by the abundant rains and storms of snow which have fallen upon the mountains. The gold crop, therefore, must prove considerably larger in 1865 than it did in 1864, for experience demonstrates that water is, if possible, more necessary to the miner than the farmer. The mountain reservoir of the miner, which is the snow belt of the Sierra Nevada, is well supplied with the deep snow, which furnishes the gold-digger in the Summer, and supplies, to a great extent, our rivers with water. It lies now on the summit, and for a few miles each way, from ten to twelve feet deep, and furnishes the best of sleighing on the two routes to Nevada kept open during the Winter. Those two are that by Placerville, and that adopted by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the line of that national work which crosses the mountain by the town of Dutch Flat and Donner Lake. The elevation of the mountain on these two passes, which are separated only by a few miles, is very nearly the same. That by Donner Lake is 7,027 feet, while that by Placerville, through Johnson's Pass, is something over 300 feet higher. Twelve years ago it was considered impossible to cross the Sierra Nevada in mid-Winter, except on snow shoes. It was so reported and believed at Washington, and hence the delay in passing a Pacific Railroad bill, and in establishing the overland mail. But for two Winters past a daily line of stages made regular trips from Sacramento to Virginia, with the exception of an occasional interruption of a day or two; and this Winter two lines of stages have made their daily trips over the Donner Lake and Placerville routes, almost without interruption. The distance from Sacramento to Virginia is 160 miles, the difference by the two routes not being probably more than a couple of miles, which is made in the Winter in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. A portion of the distance is traveled in sleighs; on the Donner Lake route the sleighing is now about seventy miles, while it is not more than fifty on the Placerville.

The ride over the snow, however, is generally considered one of pleasure, as we, in the valleys, do not often see snow, except on the distant mountains. A wonderful change in mountain roads and travel has been worked since silver was discovered in the Washoe region. Since that date more than a million of dollars have been expended by individuals in building toll roads across the Sierra Nevada. The result is mountain roads equal to the best in the world—between California and Nevada. These will answer the purposes of trade and travel until the Pacific Railroad is completed over the dreaded Sierra, and trains are daily crossing, pushed forward with an energy which [illegible] being line over the summit during the year 1868. Permit me to briefly explain the progress and present condition of the Pacific Railroad in California. The bill which was passed by Congress and approved by the President on the 1st of July, 1862, conferred upon the "Central Pacific Railroad of California" the authority to build that portion of the Pacific Railroad within this State, and the amendments of last Winter authorize said Company to complete, in addition to the division in California, 150 miles into what is now the State of Nevada. The act of Congress was not received here until August, 1862. Immediately thereafter the Company made preparations for proceeding with the giant undertaking. Books were opened and some $800,000 subscribed by citizens of the city of Sacramento, those of San Francisco declining to subscribe. The capital stock was first fixed at $8,500,000; it has since been increased to $20,000,000, only a little over $1,400,000 of which has been subscribed—including what has been issued on contracts. In January, 1863, the first contract was let; in the Spring of that year the iron and rolling stock were purchased for 60 miles of road, and the first shipment reached this port the October following. It all, however, safely arrived, and in June, 1864, the Company had 31 miles of the Pacific Railroad completed and opened for the use of the public. In the Summer following, the commissioners appointed by the President, of whom Gov. Low was one, examined the road and submitted a favorable report to the President, which entitles the company to Government lands at the rate of $16,000 per mile for seven, and $48,000 per mile for twenty-four. Making an aggregate for the thirty-one miles of $1,264,000, and every alternate section of unoccupied public land on each side of the line for twenty miles. In addition to the aid furnished by Government, the company have received and been promised aid from the State and from the counties of Sacramento, Placer and San Francisco. The first named subscribed for $300,000, the second for $250,000, and the third for $600,000 of the stock of the Company. Sacramento and Placer furnished the bonds promised, but San Francisco has been prevented by law suits, instituted by individuals whose interests would be injured by the progress of the Pacific Railroad. A law was passed last session, which bound the State to pay the interest on the bonds of the Company, to the amount of $1,500,000, for twenty years, which has been unanimously declared by the Supreme Court to be constitutional and binding. This makes those bonds as good for investment as any in the market.

In a statement submitted by the Secretary, on the 13th of last January, he reports the present available assets of the Company as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock unsold | $18,461,100 00 |
| Amount due from stockholders | 135,670 00 |
| Bonds of Placer County unsold | 75,000 00 |
| Bonds of Sacramento County unsold | 163,500 00 |
| Amount due from the city and county of San Francisco, in 7 per cent gold bonds | 400,000 00 |
| Amount due from the United States in 30-year 6 per cent bonds | 1,264,000 00 |
| Bonds for $1,500,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable in gold by the State of California (under a law the constitutional validity of which has been sustained by the Supreme Court), and the first installment of the interest was paid to the company at the State Treasury on the 1st of January. Twenty seven thousand dollars of these bonds have been negotiated, leaving available | 1,473,000 00 |
| Every alternate section of public land (except mineral land) for twenty miles on each side of the line of the road | |

As each division of twenty miles is completed, the Company are entitled to lands from the Government at $48,000 per mile, and by the amendments of last Winter they are authorized to issue their own first mortgage bonds for the same amount per mile, making $96,000 in bonds per mile, of available assets as the road progresses, beside the land grant of twenty sections a mile. At present the Company are employing about 1,000 men on the line, and intend to increase that number, as per advertisement, to 5,000 as the Spring approaches. The work of grading up the mountain is very heavy, but the Company will have twelve miles more ready for operating in May, which is to be extended to twenty-four miles by next Summer. The income of the thirty-one miles of road now in operation has averaged $17,000 to $20,000 a month, and when twenty-four miles more are completed it will command so much of the Nevada trade, it is believed, as to increase the income to $100,000 per month. The whole business and travel of Nevada and the Great Basin must pass over it long before it becomes a part of the line from the Missouri River to the Sacramento.

There is an impression prevailing here that the Overland Mail service east of Salt Lake, for two years past, has been very inefficiently performed by the contractors. Before it was disturbed by the Indians, the time overland was slower than by steamer. The service is not by any means so well performed as it was the first year it was organized. The fault is not from here to Salt Lake, as the mail has been carried to and from that point with speed and regularity. It is even here, to some extent, believed that the Indian difficulties east of Salt Lake are the result of the intentional provocation of men connected with the Overland Mail, directly or indirectly. We are without mails overland since December, and the telegraph has been in possession of the Indians from Julesburg to Mud Springs for the past two days. You can therefore judge of our intense desire for news from the Atlantic side. We are anxious to know where Sherman is, and whether the President showed the Rebel Peace Commissioners the door when they presented their credentials. Unless they can save themselves by negotiations the Rebel leaders, civil and military, will be forced soon to emigrate to Mexico, where Gwin is trying to prepare the way for them. Rebel sympathizers among us are, many of them, preparing to leave for Mexico, where they can raise cotton and avoid the rule of Republican Yankees, and accept one better suited to their tastes and principles. I heard the Captain of the steamer John L. Stephens, which makes regular trips between this port and those along the Mexican coast, say that he expected, from what he heard, to carry down the coast, in the next three months, at least 10,000 emigrants of secesh proclivities. They can be spared from California, but it is very doubtful if they will rid themselves of the detested Yankees, for any length of time, by going to Maximilian's dominions.

A pretty extensive petroleum excitement is prevailing on this coast, but the fever is mild here compared with its raging tide on the Atlantic coast. There is oil in California, and in a few years it will be developed in astonishing quantities. The statements of Professor Silliman as to the number of springs he examined, which have been published in your city, are not exaggerated, though he may have been mistaken about so many of them being found on the Ojai Ranch in Santa Barbara. As far as can be seen here, he was misinformed as to the lines of that ranch. Oil has been discovered at several points in the State, where it can be profitably produced, and at others, which are so far inland as to render the oil comparatively valueless because of the cost of transportation. Those who purchase oil lands in California will, therefore, if they are wise, examine closely into the title and location of the oil land offered them. Unless they do, they may find to their cost that there are wild cat stocks in petroleum oil land as well as in mining stocks from the Pacific side.

PACIFIC.

## Wool Growing.

It is a remarkable fact that an agricultural nation like the United States should be found so deficient in the production of wool. One would suppose that a country which at the beginning of the Rebellion was exporting largely of almost every kind of farm produce, would have raised sufficient wool for its own wants; but such is not the case, nor has it been for a long series of years. Yet the United States has never ranked as a manufacturing nation, though its manufactures have consumed during the year that is just passed not far from 130,000,000 lbs.; while not over one half of this amount has been produced in this country, the other half has been brought from distant lands, at large cost of transportation; and at the same time we are paying enormous sums for transporting other produce of the soil to a foreign market. This cost of transportation is a very important item in the products of agriculture. It costs [illegible] the profits arising therefrom. [illegible] of corn from Central Illinois to New-York, while less than three cents would deliver a dollar's worth of wool in the same place. What a difference it would make in the profits of an Illinois farm between delivering corn in New-York, to be transported to a foreign land and exchanged for wool, and converting that corn into wool upon the farm that raised it, and then delivering it in New-York. Speaking on this subject, Mr. Grinnell says: "At any point 200 miles from Chicago this ratio of cost in freighting is well established: that to transport your products to the sea board, on wheat you pay 80 per cent of its value; on pork, 30 per cent; on beef, 20 per cent gross; on wool, 4 per cent. This is not conjecture, but my own experience; that I give 80 per cent of the value of my wheat, which impoverishes my farm, to find a market, and 4 per cent to find the best wool market, the production of which enriches my acres beyond comparison."

This fact should be impressed upon the mind of every farmer, that wool enriches the soil upon which it is raised, while those products of which we are exporting so much are rendering sterile our most fertile soils.

Another important fact to which we wish to call attention is that the production of wool has not kept pace with the increase of population, and has hardly kept pace with the increased consumption of our manufactures. In 1840 our manufactories consumed 50,808,524 lbs. of wool, 35,802,114 lbs. of which were the product of the United States, and 15,006,410 lbs. were imported. In 1850 the consumption was 71,186,763 lbs., the home product of which was 52,516,469 lbs., and 18,669,794 lbs. were imported. In 1860 the consumption was 80,386,572 lbs., of which 60,511,343 lbs. were home produce, and 19,875,129 lbs. were produced upon foreign soils. During all this 20 years we were exporting to pay for this wool large quantities of wheat, corn, beef, pork, &c., at a heavy cost of transportation, while the producer of the wool was bringing it here at a trifling expense.

Not only has the production of wool not kept pace with the population, but in some States there has been an actual falling off. This is the case in New-York, while her manufactures have been increasing the consumption, making it a source of wealth to the State, and the best market in the world for wool.

In 1850 the State of New-York produced 10,071,300 lbs., while her manufacturers consumed 12,538,750 lbs., paying for labor expended upon it $4,778,534, giving employment to 7,159 persons, and thus finding a home market for the farmer's produce. In 1860 the production had declined to 9,454,763 lbs., and the consumption of wool, owing to an admixture of cotton, had fallen to 11,703,230 lbs., but the number of persons employed had increased to 8,041, while the amount expended on labor had increased to $9,090,316. Now these figures show the importance of the production of wool to this State. There were annually paid to the farmers about $4,500,000 for wool; there were distributed in 1860 $9,000,000 paid for labor, a large portion of which would find its way into the farmer's pocket. It is inexplicable that the farmers of this State should have allowed her manufacturers to go abroad every year for about 2,000,000 lbs. of wool, while they were producing that which had to find a market on foreign shores. But to take a wider view of this subject.

In 1860 there was consumed by manufacturers in the United States 80,386,572 lbs. of wool, of which 19,875,129 lbs. were imported at a cost of $4,842,152. In the same year we imported $40,000,000 worth of woolens and worsteds. To produce this amount of goods would require at least 64,000,000 lbs. of wool; then if we had done our own manufacturing and our own wool-raising, we should have required in addition to what we did raise about 84,000,000 lbs. This would have given to our farmers about $30,000,000. And this amount was paid to foreign farmers, while our boundless prairies were lying waste, pastures only for the deer and buffalo, or a hunting-ground for the red man. Thus, with all these wide expanded pastures lying idle, at a time when our Western granaries were filled with wheat and corn, and which would hardly pay the cost of transportation, we were paying near $5,000,000 for wool raised upon lands in South America, Mexico, Australia, New-Zealand, &c., whose pastures, for fertility bear no comparison to our Western domains.

But how did we pay for this $5,000,000 worth of wool and $40,000,000 worth of woolens and worsteds? In that same year we exported about $45,000,000 worth of farm produce, exclusive of cotton, tobacco, and rice. These being the products of Southern soil we have not considered, but have taken Northern and Western produce, to deliver which at its destination would require about one-third of its whole value, which would be $15,000,000, leaving $30,000,000 for the farmer; while the $45,000,000 expended for wool and woolens would require about one per cent to deliver them at the place of consumption, which would leave for their producers about $44,500,000.

In 1860, had we manufactured all the woolens and worsteds we consume, we should have required in addition to what we did raise 84,000,000 lbs. of wool. Since then our population has greatly increased, which would increase the demand; and the short supply of cotton has also greatly increased the demand, for in 1860 there was mixed with wool in its manufacture, cotton to the amount of 16,008,625 lbs. To supply the place of this would require about 20,000,000 lbs. of wool, which, added to the 60,511,343, of home-production of 1860, would amount in round numbers to 80,500,000. This added to the 84,000,000 referred to above, will give 164,000,000 lbs. This does not include what would be required by extra population, nor for the increased demand caused by substituting a large number of articles which were formerly made of cotton but now are made of wool. And as the Southern States become opened the demand must still increase. We think we are within the bounds of fair calculation if we add 36,000,000 lbs. to our basis of 1860, which would swell the amount now required to 200,000,000 lbs., and this amount will never be less, but continue to increase.

This amount of wool at present prices would be worth $200,000,000, while the whole cotton crop of the country for 1860 was less than $250,000,000.

Now, the high rate of exchange, the high revenue tariff, the scarcity of cotton, which must continue for many years, let this war end when it may, must give to wool a high value; while capital is everywhere seeking employment, the number of factories which are changing from cotton to wool, and the farmer's best interest, call loudly to him to make every exertion to supply our want of wool, in order that this nation may be rendered independent of every other nation on the globe.

But we have another consideration to present. In 1860 we expended in labor to manufacture the 80,386,572 lbs. about eleven millions of dollars, employing 49,000 persons. To manufacture the 200,000,000 lbs. would require about 122,500 persons, which, according to the prices of 1860, would receive for compensation $27,500,000.

It is true we have not the operatives to manufacture this quantity of wool, but those who are doing our manufacturing in foreign lands, and to whom we are carrying food at a great cost, and from whom we are taking the products of their labor, would find it greatly to their advantage to live nearer the market for their food, and also for their labor. It would certainly save that heavy cost of transportation which bears so heavily upon both farmer and artisan.

# THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

## WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT.

### Hardy Sorts Described—Common and Botanical Names—A Love for Flowers should be Cultivated.

[Second Article.]

We want to see more flowers in every farmer's yard and garden, both because they are pretty and because of the humanizing and softening effect upon the whole household. We cannot appeal to every farmer as strongly as the beautiful flowers of a pioneer settler in Kansas did to Quantrell's rough band, whose leader declared "that was too pretty a place to burn," and so spared it for the flowers' sake; but we would appeal to his love of the beautiful, and his desire to make home cheerful and happy, with the wife and little ones joyous over the sweet bloom and fragrance of the garden; so having procured seed of the best Annuals, send also for some of these.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS—Or those which do not bloom the season they are sown, but endure the Winter and [illegible] and succeeding years. In this respect they [illegible] sowing every year, and as a class [illegible] ful. One other thing is in their favor, viz.: they may be sown late in Spring after the hurried season is over, and they will flower just as well the following year. Many persons who think it too much trouble to sow annuals every Spring prefer these perennials on account of the little care they require when once established, as nearly all of them may be increased by dividing the roots or layering the branches. In these we do not include the Dahlia, Lily, Tuberose, Gladiolus, Peony, Dicentra, &c., to be set in the Spring, nor Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, &c., which should be planted in the Fall, roots or bulbs of which should be obtained of a florist to give one a start. Beside these there are some "bedding plants," which those who do not have a hot-house or conservatory can best procure from persons who have, so as to set out plants either in bloom, or what is better, those that will soon flower.

We name the following as worthy of cultivation:

SNAPDRAGON (ANTIRRHINUM *majus*)—Brilliant scarlet, orange, crimson, striped and white flowers, blooming the first season and continuing in flower even after hard frosts. They are perfectly hardy, and when established, the roots may be divided to increase the stock. They grow from 6 to 18 inches high.

CANTERBURY BELL (CAMPANULA *medium*) is a most showy and beautiful perennial, growing on a spike one to two feet high. Flowers blue and white, some of them double. The *pyramidalis* is a large sort, three feet high.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Very desirable for a late bloom, and pretty withal. It will blossom after hard frosts, sometimes after a snow-fall. There are two varieties—one tall, two feet or more in hight; the other dwarf, scarcely one foot high, both of various colors, and some of them quite double. The *venustum* is a good dwarf sort.

COLUMBINE (AQUILEGIA) is a showy flower, opening quite early in Spring; colors white with red stripes, scarlet and yellow, some of the flowers being quite double. They grow from one to two feet high, and flower in succession for a long time.

CARNATION and PICOTEE (DIANTHUS *caryophyllus*) rank among the prettiest flowers of the garden, beside being fragrant and continuing a long time in bloom. They may be sown in a warm border in the middle of May, but form stronger plants when sown earlier, in a house or hot-bed. Desirable established sorts are propagated by cuttings and layers. It is well to give the plants a covering of coarse manure in the Fall, as old roots are not perfectly hardy. Indeed, it is unsafe to leave them without protection north of New-York City.

FOXGLOVE (DIGITALIS *purpurea, lanata, gloxinaeflora, etc.*, form beautiful spikes of showy flowers, purple, white, yellow, spotted, red, etc. They are more strictly biennials, but often bloom for two or three years. Sow middle of May, and take off new shoots to perpetuate sorts.

HOLYHOCK (ALTHEA *rosea*).—One of the oldest flowers, but has undergone modern improvements. This, too, is classed among biennials, but by taking off the new offsets, or propagating by slips, desirable kinds are perpetuated. Some of the dwarf double sorts are very desirable, growing about four feet high, while the tall sorts reach six and eight feet. They continue in flower a long time from the first opening of the lower bud until the final bursting of the topmost one. Sow at any time in May, or even in June and July, and they will flower the following season.

PENSTEMON *Wrightii* (scarlet), *Murrayanum* (vermilion) and *Jeffreyanum* (light blue), are handsome perennials bearing their bell-shaped flowers in graceful spikes. They grow from one to two feet high, and flower from June or July until October. There are several other species not mentioned above, all pretty, and most of them hardy. Do best sown in a hot-bed, but may be sown in a warm, open border, the middle or last of May.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—If only three perennial flowers are grown in a yard, one of them should be a root of Phlox. A bed of the different colors—always obtained from seed—will form a magnificent show all Summer long. The prevailing colors are purple, red, and white, often delicately blended in the same flower; one variety of dwarf habit, called "Moss Pink," forms a perfect mat of bloom the last of April or early in May, and is often employed for edging. Others, such as *maculata* (Flora's bouquet), with purplish-red flowers, *Van Houttei*, striped, grow one and a half to two feet high, and flower in June and July, while the tall-growing Fall sorts, such as *Mary Ann*, purple center and white margin, *Wilderii*, deep red, and many others, grow two to three feet high, and flower from July until September, so that with this flower alone an endless variety of bloom may be kept up through the season.

GARDEN PINK (*Dianthus hortensis*) is closely allied to Carnation, but more hardy. It is easily grown, perfectly hardy, very fragrant, about one foot high, blooming the last of June. Sow on a dry soil middle of May.

GARDEN ROCKET (*Hesperis matronalis*).—The sweet, purple sort is one of the best; very fragrant, flowering in long spikes in May and June. It is perfectly hardy, easily grown, and a good flower for bouquets. Grows 1½ feet high. Sow from the middle of May until the middle of June.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*), very properly finds a place in all collections. The name itself is endearing to many a fair cultivator of flowers. Of most easy culture, very fragrant, and of a variety of attractive colors, forming a perfect truss of bloom, it is a universal favorite. The late *Auricula flowered* and some other sorts are very pretty. Sow at any time in Spring or early Summer, and they will bloom the next season.

# INTERESTING TO FARMERS

## Talk About Fruit.

The meeting of the 16th was opened by SOLON ROBINSON, who presented several letters upon subjects pertinent to these discussions.

J. W. COOK, Grand Haven, Michigan, says: "I wish the fruit growers would compare notes as to what varieties of the pear are least liable to the fire-blight, and let us know the result in time to guide our selection for Spring planting. We need the information on this subject that can be had. This, to us, new disease has destroyed many trees in this (Ottawa) county during two years past. Trees on pear and quince and on light sand and heavy loam have fared alike. The disease generally makes its appearance when the fruit is nearly one-third grown, when leaves, fruit and limbs turn black and soon die."

E. W. STEWART, North Evans, N. Y., says, "He not only prevented but cured this disease by the use of sulphur. A thrifty Lawrence pear was killed nearly to the ground. I bored a ¾ inch hole two-thirds through the bole, filled it with sulphur, and plugged it up. This was in June. In about three weeks new shoots began to put out just above the plug, and before the season was ended they were from 16 to 20 inches long, and appeared healthy. I had about 150 other trees which showed symptoms of the blight and some very seriously; treated in the same way, and all of them were apparently, much benefited. Others not so treated have since died. These are facts and much more conclusive than theory. I also tried the tobacco, sulphur and soap wash, for the curl leaf on the peach. The effect appeared to be almost immediate. The diseased leaves disappeared and new ones came, and the tree assumed a healthy appearance. This wash was also tried on pear trees affected with leaf-blight with apparent success."

*Salt for Plum Trees.*—Mr. STEWART says, "In April, 1864, I spread four quarts of salt evenly over the roots of each plum tree. This killed all grass and weeds, and the trees, during the season, put on a deep dark green color and grew very thrifty. They did not bear much, but now appear likely to bear fully the coming season.

WILLIAM B. BARNES, Davenport, Iowa, recommends a cure for blight in pear trees, which we should like to see universally adopted. We think if it did not cure the pear blight, it might rid the country of another blight ten times more destructive than all the diseases that ever crept into pear orchards. The remedy which he says proved effectual upon thirty years trial, is to dig a hole down among the roots of the pear tree, and bury a dead dog therein. He mentions one old tree thus treated, which recovered and took on a vigorous growth and bore a full crop every year after. We have no doubt of the truth of this statement, and hope the remedy will be applied to every pear tree in America. The sooner it is done, the more profitable will it be to thousands of farmers who are prevented from keeping sheep in consequence of the worthless curs in the country, which may now be appropriated to some profitable purpose.

*Preventing Borers in Peach Trees.*—Mr. Barnes says that LEWIS LOWRY, Clinton Co., Iowa, has a peach orchard which has never been infested with borers, because at the root of each tree he planted a root of tansy, which proves a perfect antidote.

In the talk which ensued upon these matters, Mr. CAVANACH contended that the disease was caused by growing trees in wet ground, or by over-stimulating so as to produce immature wood, the sap of which being frozen in Winter, produced the disease called fire-blight. He would be very glad to [illegible] good remedy carried into full force, thus furnishing [illegible] disease. The sulphur [illegible] a preventive [illegible]. Some persons in [illegible], without further experiment, the trees by plugging up calomel [illegible] to keep worms off [illegible] sulphur; no good effect has ever been visible. Mr. DODGE wanted to know if curl-leaf ever injures the crop [illegible]. Mr. SMITH of Connecticut replied that his trees were affected with curl, yet he produces great crops every year, and the fruit is equal to any brought to this market. He grew old Mixon peach, ten and a half inches in circumference. Mr. DODGE said he grew peaches that weighed seven ounces each upon trees very much affected with curl. He believed salt good for plums and [illegible] on currants. Alderman ELY does not see how the black blight upon pears comes from frozen sap, when some of his trees are spotted with blight, the limbs above and below looking green, fresh, and healthy. *The Gardener's Monthly* says:

"At a recent meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, Dr. Kirtland is reported as having talked of a new theory concerning the pear blight, based upon microscopic investigations by Prof. Salisbury, showing that this disease is caused by the propagation and growth of minute fungi in the sap and albumum of the trees, and giving facts supporting the theory. As a remedy or preventive of these diseases in fruit trees, Dr. K. says the use of copperas, in solution, as a wash for the bark, or syringing the leaves and fruit was found very valuable; also the application of old iron, blacksmith's sweepings, etc., to the roots. He expressed strong confidence that these applications would be found a complete remedy for the fire-blight in pear-trees, that worst scourge of the pomologist."

Mr. CAVANACH stated his belief that the curculio had been kept from plums by burning sulphur under the trees when the fruit is about the size of small bullets, as that is the time of the curculio's operations. After the pits become hard the fruit is safe.

*Pruning Apple Trees.*—JOHN ENDSLEY, Berea, Franklin County, Kansas, "wants to know if young apple trees do not usually grow their limbs too perpendicularly. How shall I manage my young trees to make them throw out their branches more horizontal, or with a graceful curve? Shall I let them grow upright, on, according to their natural disposition, or cut them out and force side branches?" R. G. P[illegible] [illegible], it is altogether owing to the kind of [illegible] grows; for instance, the Northern Spy always [illegible] branches. If they are cut off, [illegible] still grow upright. The branches of the R[illegible] Greening are naturally horizontal. [illegible] a little more upright by pruning, [illegible] tree is to make a low, spreading [illegible]. This [illegible] valuable variety where a wide-spreading [illegible] quired for shade. A black Tartarian cherry [illegible] known in Winter as well as when in fruit. [illegible] shoot up into the air. The Yellow Spanish spreads abroad like the Greening apple-tree. The natural habit of every tree must be understood to enable the owner to prune it judiciously. Mr. SMITH says: "My practice is to train all apple-trees low. It is said that Mr. Pell pursues the same course with his immense orchards, that most of the fruit can be gathered by men standing upon the ground or very short ladders. The best orchard in Massachusetts, owned by Mr. Wellington, is trained with wide-spreading, horizontal limbs, which he supports upon a great number of props when the orchard is in full bearing. A gentleman observed that the Northern Spy could be made to produce a low head by cutting the main stem only two feet below the ground while the tree was in the nursery.

Mr. OTIS of Geneva, N. Y., called up the subject of Nice's fruit preserving house which he had lately visited at Cleveland, Ohio. It is 60x120 feet, made of sheet iron, closely riveted together in two walls 3½ feet apart, the space of which is filled with pine shavings. The ice is four to six feet thick in the second story and is formed by pumping in water a few inches at a time and freezing into a solid body, which has not materially decreased in two years. The ice is thickly covered with straw. The roof is an ordinary shingled one. Dr. WARD said he preserved thirty barrels of Bartlett pears last Fall in an ice cold room, without any provision for keeping the atmosphere of the room dry as in that of Professor Nyce. Mr. PARDEE said the discovery of preserving fruit by keeping it cool was not new. It was practiced in Ohio twenty years ago.

*A New Fruit Box*, exhibited by Mr. LANE, excited the admiration of the Club, who pronounced it the most successful effort in the line of cheap fruit baskets produced. They are made by the Gothic Fruit Box Company in Connecticut, of two pieces of wood, one small strip of tin. Quart boxes cost $1 15 per hundred, and they are so constructed that the sides and bottoms can be packed *solid* in boxes for shipping, which will make an *immense saving on freight*, and they can be put *firmly together by a child ten years old*, in a minute. *The form may be six or eight-sided.*

*Specimens of Iron Apples* were presented by Mr. ROBINSON, one grown in Westchester County, the other at Port Richmond, pleasant sub-acid, the other at Port Richmond, Staten Island, quite sweet to the taste. The flavor of the one was admired; their keeping quality is, beyond doubt, the best of any grown in this region.

*Strawberries.*—CHARLES BETTS, Burr Oak, St. Joseph County, Mich., complains of the Club for not recommending any one variety of strawberry. He says: "I have grown Triomphe de Gand, and have determined to discard it. What shall I try next?" In the question, Mr. PARDEE and Mr. ROBINSON said that, all things considered, they had never seen any equal to the Wilson, which is never objected to on account of its acidity if allowed to become fully ripened. Mr. CAVANACH said it was a great mis-

suppose that strawberries could be successfully grown as a field crop upon land that had no greater preparation than it would have for a corn crop. Mr. PARDEE said that the preparation of the ground for everything is all important. I have already begun to fork up my garden. In April I will fork it again, perhaps twice, and again in May when ready to plant seeds. I should like to stir all land thoroughly five times before planting. I never use any except well rotted manures, ashes, marl, and lime and salt mixture upon my garden, and I never have weeds. I never grow weed seed, and there is none in the manure. I have found brewers' grains very excellent manure for city gardens, particularly for grapes and strawberries. This may be spread upon the surface, or worked into the soil, or composted. Strawberry plants should never be disturbed while producing fruit. I never cut off runners. After the fruiting season is over I go over the bed with a sharp hoe, and cut up the weakest plants whether old or new, so as to thin them out properly. Mr. CAVANACH said, "The way I prepared a piece of land for strawberries last year was this: I took a field upon which potatoes had been grown, and manured it with horse droppings and spent hops, composted together. This was spread broadcast and plowed in. Then buckwheat was sowed, and when six inches high, that was plowed in, the ground harrowed smooth, and plants set. It is useless to attempt to name any one variety as the best strawberry.

## American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, March 21.—It is worthy of record that it was so warm to-day that we sat with open windows, and that Winter clothing was burdensome. Several members reported the thermometer at 65° to 72° in the shade. The frost, which has been 3½ feet deep, is nearly all out of the earth, and the hot sun of to-day will melt the little that remains. The surface is already dry enough for the plows, in well-drained soil. A good many of the farmers and gardeners of the vicinity are too busy to attend the Club. Yet, there was a goodly number of others present, and the meeting was made particularly interesting by the letters from the people, read by SOLON ROBINSON, a few brief notices of which we give as follows:

*Sheep and Sheep Farms.*—HENRY ARBGOOLD, Bordentown, N. J., wants more information about the good sheep farms in Michigan, mentioned by a correspondent as purchasable at $10 a $20 per acre.

In reply, we say, we give the names in full of correspondents, with their Post-Office address, for the purpose of enabling all inquirers to write direct to the persons and not to the Club, when information is wanted.

ISAAC BACHTEL, Canal Fulton, Stark Co., Ohio, "wants the Club to discuss the question whether farmers shall or shall not wash sheep. He thinks that although the gentlemen who attend these meetings may not be wool-growers, yet if they will discuss the subject it may be the means of producing a better understanding between the wool-growers and wool-buyers. The farmers have found to their cost that they do not get paid for making the wool perfectly clean; beside, it is impossible to cleanse the wool of merino sheep in cold water. But the greatest wrong to the farmer arises from the rule of deducting one-third from the value of unwashed wool. In many cases the fleeces of sheep that have not been washed are not ten per cent heavier than those which have been through the process; so that the present practice offers a premium to roguery."

*The Flax Crop.*—HARRY ALLEN, Grass River, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., wants to know what the Club think about making flax growing an exclusive business, somewhat as cotton growing is, or was, at the South. Is there any probability that cotton for the next two or three years will be grown to such an extent as to make flax culture unprofitable?

The Club would not recommend any Northern farmer to make flax growing an exclusive business, but with the improved machinery of Sanford & Mallory we think the flax crop likely to be for many years one of the best that will be cultivated, and that its culture will continue to increase largely in spite of all that can be done with cotton.

*Turnips as a Manure Crop.*—Mr. ALLEN has seen it recommended to plow in turnips for manure, and wants to know what kinds and when to sow them for that purpose. The most thrifty-growing kind of common flat turnips known as "strap-leaf" are what we should recommend, and the seed may be sown upon well-prepared and manured ground any time after the middle of June. They should be plowed under when at the strongest growth.

*Sorrel—How to Keep it Out of Land.*—CHARLES BETTS, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich., says: "Tell your correspondent from Wisconsin, who is troubled with sorrel, that stable-manure is death to it. Apply the manure to corn and cultivate thoroughly. The next year Summer-fallow, sow to wheat, and seed thickly to grass, with red and white clover added, one-third the quantity of seed being clover, and I'll pay him $50 a ton for all the sorrel he raises on a field so treated. I know of sorrel farms, and also know of farms by the side of them, where sorrel dare not grow. The owner of the one is thorough-going, the other shiftless. And invariably, the farmer who complains of sorrel is not a good farmer—is not thorough; his tools are bungling and out of order, and he is never ready to begin work when he ought to be. Consequently weeds grow and go to seed, and the winds scatter them, and he becomes a curse to the neighborhood. Manuring is the starting-post of all good farming, then thorough culture, and success is certain. Keep traveling thrashing-machines off the premises [illegible] safe from sorrel, dock, red-root, [illegible] of the slothful farmer."

[illegible] —I think that this writer must be in error in regard to manure being an antidote to sorrel. One of the best manured farms in my neighborhood is just as much infested with sorrel as those [illegible] never manured, and as for traveling thrashing machines, they are unknown. It is regarded as a fact [illegible] near the sea coast that all fields manured with [illegible] are infested with sorrel. The only manure that [illegible] of that will prevent it is lime used freely.

SOLON ROBINSON.—I believe salt equally efficacious. I believe the salt-and-lime mixture would be still more valuable. It is made by slaking lime with water saturated with salt. The lime should then be exposed to the air until the surface of the heap becomes a light, dry powder, which may be applied to the soil, to muck or manure, to assist its decomposition.

*Criticism upon Club Discussions.*—Mr. BETTS thinks that "the discussions of the 'Farmers' Club' are doing much good, but there is a want of order, or logic, rather, about the discussions which render them less useful than they would be if some certain conclusions could be arrived at."

This is an impossible under the system upon which these discussions are conducted. The Club has never assumed to lay down rules, and this would be impossible as well as impolitic, as will be seen by a glance at these reports, which are so largely made up of letters received from all parts of the country by Solon Robinson, who has made the reports for THE TRIBUNE exclusively so many years. Every person is thus allowed to express his opinion upon any subject, and have it go forth to the world to elicit inquiry or discussion in the home circles, where the reports are so extensively read.

*Rabbits Girdling Trees—How to Prevent.*—EDWIN HENRICK, Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa, wants to know "if there is not some use for rabbit fur sufficient to induce the boys to kill off the rabbits, and thus prevent their mischief. There are millions of them in this country, and they are a great nuisance. If a small sum could be paid for the skins it would induce the boys to kill them off."

The sum of the value of rabbit skins in this city is very small, only three to four cents.

*Grafting Forest Trees.*—Mrs. D. A. PAYSON, Knox County, Me., asks the following questions: "Will the walnut and chestnut grow by grafting upon our forest trees, and, if so, in what, and at what time should they be grafted? If you or others will answer these questions you will greatly oblige an admirer of your society."

By the term walnut, we take it that Mrs. Payson means hickory, (*Carya.*) These can be grafted, one kind upon another of the same family. Hickory and walnut (*Juglans*) could not be grafted upon one another. Chestnuts are easily grafted, for instance, the large Spanish upon our common variety (*Castanea vesca*). Grafting should be done in the Spring when the buds are swelling.

*Cultivating Prairies without Fences.*—DANIEL F. ROGERS, Waltham, La Salle County, Ill., sends the following pithy letter upon this subject. We commend its good sense to every resident of the Prairie State:

"I wish the Club would continue to keep it before the people and the people before the Club, that farm fences are one remnant of barbarism, and a man who runs his cattle, hogs or other stock upon the highways or commons without herdsmen, is another. I have no faith in legislating reforms, but the press and other agencies that can reach the ear and influence the action of public sentiment, are the tools to work with. The periodical minutes of the Club are more welcome and are read with a deeper interest than any farming paper in the land, and their enormous circulation give them a power second to none. Through their means we hope to some day rid this prairie of the two nuisances mentioned, particularly troublesome here, where lumber is so high, and farm labor so scarce, and at present so worthless.

"It costs to-day $5,000 to surround and cross fence into 80 acre lots, a section (640 acres) of land, saying nothing about dividing into lots for pasturing, &c., enough to build a good, yes, a fine house and barn upon every quarter, and nine tenths of this expense of fencing is a useless waste of lumber and time, as far as the owner is concerned; only if he don't build this barrier—this Chinese wall—his Tartar neighbors will turn their cattle and hogs upon him, and eat up his crops, trample his meadows, rub down his fruit trees, and howl at his front door for the little he may have inside the house. And this in a country to which we are proudly inviting those who are seeking homes—cheap homes—to come, and find peace and plenty. Some counties in the State have, by common consent, adopted the rule of no fences—no law about it, except that sternest of laws—public opinion. Livingston County is just now the poor man's paradise; for though he may be fifty miles from wood, coal, stone, lumber, lime, tree, bush, or stream of water, and have to burn rosin wood for fuel, he can ride all day of a Summer through miles of stalwart corn, its tassels almost brushing him on either side, or where the road is but a dividing of the waters of a sea of wheat, and all perfectly defenceless, a great peace shall come over him, and he shall realize that millenium when the cattle, and the hogs, and the corn shall lie down together, and a small boy shall tend them. The subject is exhaustless. But I have written too much already."

We don't think so. The subject can never be written about too much. We wish a hundred men would each write a hundred letters, just such letters every day, until the very weight of their arguments would overwhelm the barbarians who turn their cattle loose to prey upon honest men who are disposed to dispense with the foolish fashion of fencing such a country as the Illinois prairie.

*American Thorn for Hedges.*—ERASTUS MOORE, Bealsville, Monroe County, Illinois, is very earnest in his recommendation of the American thorn for hedges. He says: "There could be bushels of seed gathered here every Fall of the year. I don't know when it should be planted—I suppose the same as maple seed." To those who are foolish enough to make fences and plant hedges, we will say, gather the seed in Autumn, and mix it with moist sand, and let it freeze through the Winter; plant it in Spring, in nursery rows. It may be set in place at one or two years old.

*Birds and Insects.*—G. SHEARD, Rochester, Wis., says their great want in that section is insect-eating birds. "Nearly all of those we have here are grain or fruit eaters, and the country is cursed with destructive insects, which have destroyed more than half our grain for seven years. The chinch bug is so destructive that I think we must stop growing wheat. If birds could be introduced here that feed on insects, especially the skylark, it might help us some. This bird stands at the head of all birds for its usefulness to wheat growers; the wheat fields are its home. It is never known to resort to woods or commons, but at all times in wheatfields, when not singing in the air, running on the ground (in England), picking up insects. In Winter they congregate in large flocks in the stubble-ground; at this time they may be taken in large numbers with nets, and this is the time, if it is desirable to introduce them into this country, they should be taken. They are perfectly hardy and will bear confinement, but whether they would stand our severe Winters or not I cannot tell.

"One of your correspondents talks of stopping the ravages of the chinch-bug with tarred boards; he might as well attempt to dam up Niagara River; nothing will stop them but starving them out, and in order to do that we must quit growing Spring wheat, and perhaps barley.

"I had a patch of Spring wheat last year sown on land that had potatoes the year previous. I got it in in good season, sowing and dragging it in without plowing; it was perfectly clean, and looked so well till it began to bloom, that I expected something great, when, presto! chinch-bugs all gone! not a single grain did I get."

*Baling Uncured Hay in the Beater Press.*—E. W. STEWART, North Evans, N. Y., asks the following questions: "Can the Club tell me whether hay only partially cured may be baled by the Beater Press, into the solid 500-pound bale with safety? It has been asserted that grass quite green may be pressed into those solid bales and keep in good condition. If this is a safe process, it will greatly cheapen the preparation of hay for market and add 20 per cent in weight of hay, besides being in a more succulent and palatable state for cattle. Then it can be stored in a small space and save much barn room."

This question we are happily able to answer. Experiments have been tried, on hay fit to go in barn, with satisfactory results. It will undergo the sweating process, in the bale, the same as in the mow, and for a short time look, from the outside view, as if it had "been done for"—but when the sweat is over with, the color becomes restored, and when the bale is opened it is found to be as green and fragrant as it was on the day it was pressed, and it will then, of course, remain thus for ages—for aught we can tell.

Still we would not advise farmers as a general thing to put up uncured hay, but we do earnestly advise them to try experiments with this press, because we fully believe the value of hay may be increased twenty-five per cent by packing it before it has been sun-dried in the usual manner, until much of its value has been dissipated. The compactness of these bales is so great that the air is mostly excluded from the interior, so that the hay, although it might turn black during the sweating process, will remain so sweet that it is eaten with the greatest avidity by cattle, and we have no doubt it is vastly more nutritious than hay from which all the natural juices have been evaporated. We have no doubt that grass can be cut when tolerably ripe in the middle of a hot day and baled immediately and piled up under a shed or even in the open air, and come out in mid-Winter in better condition than most of the hay cured in the ordinary way. Such hay will lose very little of its original weight. A great portion of the best hay grass in this country is rendered by errors in curing of no more value than rye straw. We hope to see experiments extensively made during the next Summer to test the value of this new press for preserving hay in better condition than it is possible to keep it when thoroughly sun-dried and packed in the barn. It is one of the greatest mistakes of haymakers to suppose that grass can be injured by undergoing the sweating process when curing. It has been our determined practice for years, to put up the grass from the swath almost directly into large cocks, where it undergoes the sweating process. An Irishman or an Englishman invariably cocks his hay about a small forkfull in a bunch, because they were instructed to do so in the moist climate of England. A great many American farmers are guilty of the same folly. Some of them, we hope, will live long enough to learn that sweet grass can be packed into a bale as solid as a bass-wood [illegible] in any it can be preserved in [illegible] other.

[illegible], Lebanon, Ct.—I bale large quantities of hay for market every year. I have sometimes put it up when it was so green that it turned dark colored and injured the sale of it, as it is thought not to be so good for horses. I am sure it is not injured for horned cattle. I believe Mr. Robinson is right in what he says about putting up hay green and curing it in the cock. If grass is not wet when it is put up, I have never found any difficulty in curing it. I also believe what he says about curing grass in a mow, by placing it between alternate layers of dry straw or old hay. I have put up rowen or aftermath in this way with old straw, when it was only a little wilted in the field, and it kept perfectly sweet. Several other gentlemen spoke in high terms of the operation of the Beater Press, and professed their belief in the vast advantages likely to accrue to farmers, if it will enable them to store their hay without so much labor in curing it in the field.

*The Flower Seed Distribution.*—The Secretary reported the supply of seeds insufficient to fill half the orders now on hand. He announces the receipt of packages of seed for distribution from the following persons:

Mrs. C. J. PENNOYER, Sharon Station, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Rev. SAM'L GRISWOLD, Saybrook, Conn.
Miss SUSAN LEONARD, Buckfield, Maine.
HUBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit, Michigan.
JACOB HAMMOND, Stillwater.
Miss SUSAN G. BRIGGS, Cram Elbow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Mrs. H. MESSENGER, Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y.

We hope others who have such things to spare will put them up in close packages of less than eight ounces' weight, marked "seeds only," and affix a two-cent stamp, directing the packages J. W. Chambers, Am. Institute, New-York, and entrust them to Uncle Sam's mail.

The Rev. SAMUEL GRISWOLD, Saybrook, Conn., says that during several years of ill-health he has devoted his attention to the cultivation of flowers, and has annually distributed from 1,200 to 1,600 papers of seeds. He now forwards his whole stock to this Club for distribution, including the following:

"Delphinium—flore pl. varieg., blue and purple; Delphinium—flore pl., pale red; Dianthus Barbatus—var.; Diantus Barbatus—fl. pl. var., selfs.; Dianthus Chinensis Heddewegii—var.; Dianthus Chinensis Heddewegli—varieg., fine; Helichrysum monstrosum—yellow; Ipomopsis—scarlet, orange dots; Lythrum superbum roseum; Lychnis Chalcedonica—scarlet; Nolana atriplicifolia—for hanging baskets; Viola tricolor—fine pansies; Gomphrena globosa—raised 1863; Zinnia, elegans, fl. pl. var.—raised 1863; which would be desirable if they retain their vitality two years." On the papers I have generally given the vulgar name, as most acceptable to the ladies generally.

Mrs. M. A. H. SLADE, Acushnet, Mass., in a letter too long for publication in this report, says she finds health and happiness in the cultivation of her flower-beds with her own hands. And she finds happiness in multiplying them for distribution among her neighbors, and has often felt, while engaged in the cultivation of flowers, that she was an humble co-worker with God in the production of the beautiful, and feels that she is not only healthier and happier for such labor, but better. And she is glad to see a growing love among her sex for outdoor labor.

Mr. ROBINSON read the following letter from Mary Cordelia Askue, Jefferson, Ashtabula County, O., which produced its natural effect upon the many gentlemen and ladies present—it warmed their hearts to prosecute the good work of promoting an improved cultivation of the earth, and beautifying its surface with flowers. We commend Mary's letter to a good many other little girls. We believe it will do good to all who read it. It is addressed:

"DEAR MR. ROBINSON: I got the flower seed you sent me, and I am glad to get them; Ma said I could write and thank you. Ma said you must have a very kind heart, to take notice of such a little girl as I am; but I love you for sending me such nice flower seed; and will you please thank Mr. Cavannach for the lily root he says, in THE TRIBUNE, he will send me. I do not know as I can do any thing for you, but every day when I ask Jesus to bless and take care of him, I will ask God to bless you too, and make you happy, for being so good to people. I would like to tell you how much we want the war to close, so we can have our Pa at home, like other little boys and girls. Ma says not to write more, as you do not have time to read long letters. Please tell Mr. Cavannach my name is Mary C. Askue, not Atkens, as it is printed.

"From your little friend."

The Chairman, Alderman ELY, said: "If these are the first fruits of our flower seed distribution, what may we expect when the whole have blossomed and made thousands as happy as this good little girl. May God bless her, and her soldier 'Pa,' is my fervent prayer.

*Frozen Potatoes—Will They Vegetate?* Mrs. W. P. L. HERR, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have for several years past grown 8,000 or 9,000 bags (1½ bush. each) per annum, and I have stored them in pits where a portion of them at least have frozen solid. Both freezing and thawing must have been very gradual, and the tubers were not injured in the least for eating or planting. I know they were frozen, for the pit was open in mid-Winter, and the potatoes next the surface found solid. It was closed immediately to prevent them from freezing and thawing more than once."

Dr. TRIMBLE.—It depends altogether upon the rapidity of thawing, whether the potatoes will be injured or not. They may be thawed for use in cold water. I have restored fish to life, which were frozen solid, by putting them into cold water, the temperature of which was raised very gradually. Frozen hands, feet or ears, should be treated in the same way. Mr. DODGE said he had noticed that potatoes which had been frozen, always had a sweet taste when cooked. Mr. BARTLETT said it was because the starch was converted into sugar.

*A Good Variety of White Field Corn.*—Mr. VAN ANTWERP presented specimens of ears of the improved Curser corn, grown upon his farm at Throgg's Neck, N. Y.; 1,470 bushels of sound corn upon 10 acres. It is eight-rowed, and ears are about 15 inches long.

*Cloths from a New Fiber.*—Dr. GUERNSEY of this city exhibited a variety of specimens of cloth, some plain colored and some dyed, made from the lint of the common milk weed (Asclepias Syrinca). Some of the specimens were of the pure fiber, some mixed with six per cent of cotton, and others with a small amount of silk and wool. The cloths are very soft and strong, and the milk-weed fiber takes color just as well as wool or silk. "These specimens were all carded, spun and woven by hand from about twenty-five pounds of fiber, gathered from stalks which had previously been twice mown the same season for the purpose of destroying them. The secret in this successful manufacture of this fiber, which has before been frequently attempted and abandoned, lies in the discovery by Dr. Guernsey of a mode of treating it with vegetable oil. It is well known that wool cannot be manufactured without oiling it, and that none but animal oil will answer. Cotton is naturally oily. Asclepias fiber, when viewed through the microscope, appears like rods of glass. It cannot be worked without oiling. In all previous attempts animal oil has been used. Now, by the use of vegetable oil, the manufacture of the fiber is likely to prove completely successful. A patent has been applied for, and fifty cents a pound is offered for the fiber. It has been estimated that it can be grown at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, and that one pound will go as far as one and three-fourths of cotton. And while cotton does not mix well with silk and woolen, on account of the difficulty of dyeing, this fiber agrees exactly with both of these substances."

Mr. TILLMAN said he had made a good many experiments with this fiber, but the objections of manufacturers to it were its glassy smoothness and want of strength.

Dr. GUERNSEY said that was just the difficulty that he had overcome. He is aware that it has been many times tried and failed, and he has now fully proved that by the preparation that he has given the fiber, it can be as easily worked as flax or wool, and those fabrics now presented show its great strength. The fiber is naturally very light. The preparation gives it a dingy color, like unbleached cotton, the yellow color of which is given it by the natural oil. But this cloth can be bleached as white as cotton, only it will require more time, or a stronger preparation of chlorine. There is one important fact which he has discovered in bleaching some of this cloth, woven with cotton warp and asclepias filling. The cotton was entirely burnt out and destroyed by chlorine, which did not injure the other fiber, and it was subsequently re-worked.

*Coal Ashes—Do They Prevent Wood Ashes From Making Soap?*—GEO. BARTLETT, practical chemist of this city, proved by analysis and experiments conducted before the Club, that there is nothing in coal ashes which has any natural tendency to prevent wood ashes from making soap. He said it was possible that the ashes of English bituminous coal might contain sufficient sulphuric acid when mixed in considerable quantities to prevent the ley from making soap; but he does not believe any such result possible from an admixture of anthracite coal ashes. Mr. Bartlett's experiments and processes were witnessed with great satisfaction, and members obtained much valuable information. One instructive experiment showed how colors are changed by the addition of other substances. For instance, a glass of water colored deep red with beet juice, having a little solution of potash added to it, becomes of a bright orange yellow. Then by the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid, the alkali is neutralized and the color restored. By similar means stains are sometimes removed from garments, when it is known what has produced the discoloration.

We are sorry that the space allowed to such matter compels us to abbreviate much that would be interesting to the readers of these reports.

## Sumac.

### ITS USE, VARIETIES, PRODUCTION AND VALUE—CAN IT BE PROFITABLY CULTIVATED?

"Why cannot we raise our own Sumac?" asks *The Gardener's Monthly*. Sure enough, why not? It says that Sicilian Sumac has lately been "$250 a ton, and scarce at that."

"The species from which the sumac of commerce is obtained is a native of the south of France and the Mediterranean coast—the *Rhus coriaria*, or leather sumac of the botanists. We do not know that the plant has ever been tested to endure our climate. If it has [illegible] with die out, and is duced here it is not in [illegible] of now, [illegible] so many things from the Mediterranean live here, that one would suppose there would be no difficulty with it; but the Rhus family is a capricious one in this respect. The *Rhus cotinus*, from Central Asia—the common mist tree of our gardens—is quite hardy in our severest Winters; while the *Rhus succedaneum*, from a part of Japan whence we get so many hardy things, will not live here in quite mild seasons. It is worth while for some one in the leather interest to reimport some seeds, at any rate, and try the leather sumac fairly.

"Our Rhus family ought to have a good overhauling about their economic uses. All over the globe they have been turned to good account. Other countries have but few species compared with ours: we have ten distinct species in the United States, besides many varieties.

"The mist tree, heretofore referred to, has wood which dyes of a beautiful yellow color. This wood is, in the 'drug language' of Europe, 'young fustic'—the true fustic being allied to our osage orange. The 'mist' of the tree, while yet succulent, is very astringent, and might be turned to useful purposes. The celebrated Japan varnish is made from the *Rhus vernicifera*; but it is now clearly ascertained that this tree is nearly identical in all its properties with the *Rhus venenata* of our country,—the Poison-Ash, or Swamp Sumac, too well known to many of us by its virulent properties, and the more likely on this account to be of vast service when turned to proper uses.

"The *Rhus typhinum* (Staghorn Sumac) has actually been employed for tanning purposes in times past; and that it has fallen into disuse is, we imagine, only that the foreign product of *R. coriaria* could be imported cheaper than our own could be collected. Though spread over the whole United States, from Canada to Florida, it is not abundant, we believe, in any one locality; but, as it will grow in the poorest waste places, among rock, stones, etc., where little else will, if found to be what is wanted, it would be a good paying crop to grow.

"The common dwarf Sumac, which is so abundant over the whole Union, on every barren hill and rocky glen, and which gives our landscape scenery, in the Fall, such renowned and matchless beauty, is the *R. glabra*, or *R. elegans*, of some old botanists. This has also been employed in tanning; but not, we believe, so effectively as the others,—careful experiments might find it more useful than now supposed. Other economic uses might be found for this plant besides tanning purposes. A beautiful black ink-like tincture can be made from the wood, boiled with the berries; and from the berries themselves, a beautiful red dye can be prepared. The acid contained in the berries is supposed to be bimalate of lime.

"*Rhus copallinum*, or Copal Rhus, by its name might be supposed to have some relation to the varnish producing species; but we are not aware that it is particularly favored in this way, and suppose its name is rather in reference to its shining leaves, which appear as if varnished. It may be worth looking after, however, by those disposed to investigate the virtues of the Rhus family. By the way, we may here correct one of the hundreds of errors in Wood's, otherwise very useful, 'Class Book.' He says, *Rhus pumila*, of Michaux, is from one to two feet high; and that *R. copallina* is not 'half the height' of *C. pumila*. The Copal Rhus in low rich grounds grows from eight to ten feet high; and in the dry, poor sandy soils of New-Jersey, where it abounds, it is usually from two to four feet.

"The whole tribe is rich in gums. The celebrated 'Hog Gum' of West India Islands, is from *Rhus metopium* and the Japan Wax is from *Rhus succedaneum*,—both too tender for the Middle States; but will no doubt 'come into play' when the labor question in the Southern States has full play to develop itself.

"Probably the *Rhus aromatica* of the South-Western States, and the *Rhus laurinia* of California, will also prove profitably ceriferous,—but we can merely throw out the hint."

## Corn Fodder—Sowed Corn—Product per Acre.

There is no doubt, in our mind, that Indian corn is the most valuable fodder plant in the whole family of grasses—that under some circumstances it would be more profitable for a farmer to sow corn to provide a store of Winter fodder, than it would to attempt to obtain it in any other way. The great questions are: Which is the best way to sow it? In drills or broadcast? What is the best way to cure it? How much dry fodder can be obtained from an acre?

There is no question with us, that sowing broadcast is not the best way, but better that way than none. It is with corn as with all other grain; it is more economical of seed, and more productive of yield, when sown by a drilling machine. Still a very valuable crop may be obtained from broadcast sowing of about three bushels per acre. The writer of this article grew such a crop thirty five years ago, before he had ever seen or heard of such a way of producing fodder. Necessity was the mother of that invention. It was upon a little place in the woods of Indiana. A flood swept away the fence and hindered the plowing, so that no crop could be put in until the sixth of July.

Then, against the opinion of all the wise lookers-on, some of whom were in the same condition and same need, corn was sown broadcast, upon ground previously well plowed and left in furrow ridges, and covered with the harrow. The average hight of the crop when harvested was about five feet. The variety of corn used was that commonly grown in the south part of Indiana, called Dent, or Bastard Gourd-seed. I had no means of ascertaining the weight of the crop; I only know that it was enormous, and the most profitable ever produced upon that field. It was more so, perhaps, than it otherwise would have been, if there had been any hay or other fodder crop grown upon the place. It certainly was a matter of great labor to cure it, but it was not labor in vain. The plan adopted was this: In the first place, a strip of about a rod wide was cut off and set against the fence. The field being surrounded by forest, timber was convenient and cheap. Poles were drawn in by oxen and placed upon forked stakes about two feet and a half high. Then another strip of the fodder was cut and set up against each side of these poles. Then another set of poles was placed, and so on until the field was finished. That which was set against the fence being exposed to cattle was hauled to the barn when only partially cured, and placed upon poles in the airy loft of a log stable, where it dried perfectly without molding. The fodder in the field remained until after the first snow fell.

It was then hauled home, not in as good condition as it was a week or two earlier. It was bound with straw in small bundles, and put up in a rick built over a pen of rails so that it was hollow in the center, forming a very excellent shelter for the fowls during the Winter. In this situation the curing was finished with no loss except the bleaching of the outside leaves. The last coat of stalks which formed a roof for the others was put on, butts up, and held in place by weight poles. I do not think the fodder could have been saved in a close stack or in the barn. It was all fed without chaffing, and I have never seen cornstalks eaten cleaner. It grew so thick that only a few of the stalks on the outside made any show of ears, and that is the best mode of growing corn for fodder. Sow it thick and late, so that it will not ear when sown for Winter feed, and when cut green for soiling; it should be cut before the time for setting ears.

A writer in *The Country Gentleman* says:

"I have cultivated corn for fodder for 20 years, sowing it broadcast, and in drills of various degrees of thickness. If strewed along plowed furrows by hand, so that the drill may be about six inches wide, and then well cultivated with the horse only, I have found the product to be nearly double that of fodder sown broadcast. This result has been repeated over and over. The corn in the drills partly shades the whole surface long before it has attained full size. But I entirely differ from both of these writers as to the thickness of sowing. I found 40 grains to a foot to yield about one-third more fodder than 25 grains to the foot; although the stalks were shorter in the thickly sown crop, they more than made up the difference by number. A superficial observer on looking over the field would say that the thin crop was the best because tallest, but accurate weighing, which was resorted to in these experiments, told a different story. I have found no advantage whatever in trying to raise any grain on the stalks; the quantity is small and poor. It is a fruitless attempt at trying to ride two horses at once. No grain being produced on the stalks, the land is not exhausted; and the same crop on a piece of land during successive years has enriched rather than impoverished it, by the large amount of roots left annually in the soil.

"Now, after all these repeated experiments, I have never been able to raise a crop, whether by thick or thin drills, or by broadcast sowing, that would exceed eight tons of fodder per acre; five is a more common amount. The fodder in its ordinary state of dryness, when given to the animals, has not decreased more than half its weight by drying—so that 16 tons of green growth is the utmost I have ever been able to reach. With sorghum I have nearly doubled this amount. I have found small corn to give but a slightly different result from large, as the latter must have more room, and of coarse there will be fewer stalks to an equal area.

"P. says there are about 120,000 grains of the Dent corn to the bushel. This would be 8 grains to the foot in drills three feet apart, for one acre. Northern corn, being considerably smaller, would give about 14 grains to the foot, if one bushel is sown. 2½ to 3 bushels per acre would therefore be the full amount for a crop with 40 stalks to the foot, or very nearly this amount."

This may be a very successful way of growing the crop, but we think if the ground is well prepared it would be better to drill the seed one foot apart about the 1st of July, and not give the land any after cultivation. We recommend manuring the land early in the Spring, and plowing it three or four times before the time arrives to put in the seed. And we earnestly recommend every farmer who does not already know the value of this crop to prove it by actual experiment the present season.

## THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 28, 1865.

The trade in Dry Goods shows a more settled appearance. There is a better agreement between buyers [illegible] as to value; the latter having apparently [illegible] prices upon the basis that they must regulate their per pound. This sufficient at 150 and cotton at 50c. Jobbers to encourage them to [illegible] meet the views of [illegible] hence, yesterday and to-day, there has [illegible] more freely, [illegible] a decidedly improved tone in business, as compared with last week. The jobbers have uniformly marked down the prices of their goods, and the retailers, so far as we hear, are generally doing so. At present the prospect for business is perhaps better than it has been at any period for several weeks past. The market has now touched the level that has been foreseen by the more influential jobbers, and the expectation of which has induced them to sell out their stock at low figures, and at the same time to refuse to buy; and now business appears likely to move on with comparative steadiness, until something occurs producing a further violent fluctuation in values, or the apprehension thereof.

The trade in woolen goods was stagnant during last week. The existence of a difference of 10 to 20 per cent between sellers and buyers as to prices rendered operations impossible. This week the Boston wool sales of last week having established a decline in the value of wools, sellers are disposed to meet the views of buyers, and hence there is a prospect of an improved business.

The panic has probably weakened some traders; but the failures have been much fewer than was expected, which has caused an improvement of confidence in credits.

One of the leading jobbing-houses reports this morning the following reduced rates of some of the staple articles in cotton goods:

New-York Mills, bleached, at 42½c.; Wamsutta, bleached, 36c.; Williamsville, 35c.; Warren, O, [illegible]; Bay Mills, 30c.; Lonsdale, 26½c.; Hill, 4-4, 25c.; Hope, 23½; Blackstone, 23c.; Attawaugan, X X, 22c.

*Brown Goods.*—Stark Sheeting, 42½c.; Indian Head, 42½c.; Appleton, 42½c.; Medford, 37½c.; Good Hope, 22½c.; Swift River, 21c.; Laurel, D, 32c.; Pepperell, E, [illegible]c.; Pepperell, R, 28c.; Pepperell, O, 26c.; Pepperell, N, 24c.

*Ticks.*—Pemberton, AA, 65c.; Pemberton, X, 43c.; Pemberton, E, 32½c.; Swift River, 35c.; York, [illegible]-inch, 62½c.; York, 30-inch, 55c.; Amoskeag, ACA, 65c.

*Denims.*—Amoskeag, 65c.; Blue Hill, 30c.

Prices are rapidly being based on cotton at about 50c. per pound, and while many goods have already reached this mark others are held back only by the scarcity of some particular styles in market.

The following are the agent's quotations for Atlantic goods:

Heavy Sheeting, (A) H, 37-inch, 45c.; Medium Sheeting, (A) D, 37-inch, medium, 38c.; Heavy Shirting, (A) [illegible], 30-inch, 36c.; Fine Sheeting, (A) L, 36½-inch, 33c.

The trade in foreign goods shows more activity than last week. The decline of gold to about 150 is regarded as affording a basis upon which it is comparatively safe to buy, and jobbers are therefore operating with much more freedom than last week. Up to this date the jobbers have not had a sufficiency of goods to supply their customers, and they have now no alternative but to buy or sacrifice their trade. Importers have generally reduced their prices to the extent of the decline in gold, and both at auction and at private sale transactions are freer.

At Providence the market was dull for printing cloths; holders are firm at 11c., and buyers offer 10c. Stock on hand very light. Many of the mills are stopping. Sales for the week, 6,000 pieces 64x64, on private terms.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

### RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, March 28, 1865.

| Beeves. | Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. | Total. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3,670 | 178 | 1,512 | 7,723 | 4,081 | 17,163 |

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

| | Beeves. | Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. | Total. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| At Allerton's, 44th-st. | 3,031 | 49 | 577 | 787 | 4,081 | .... |
| At Browning's, 6th-st. | 229 | 40 | 36 | 2,353 | .... | .... |
| At O'Brien's, 6th-st. | 93 | 48 | 68 | 1,623 | .... | .... |
| At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st. | 47 | 41 | 481 | 2,048 | .... | .... |
| At Bergen | 120 | .... | .. | 753 | .... | .... |
| Sent from the cars direct to Butchers | 150 | .... | 350 | 150 | .... | .... |
| Average weekly receipts last year | 5,148 | 146 | 1,454 | 15,047 | 12,696 | 34,410 |
| Receipts last week | 2,898 | 154 | 759 | 5,561 | 1,909 | 10,760 |

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

| | Cents per pound. |
| --- | --- |
| Prime, or extra holiday Beef | 20 @ 21 |
| The next best on sale to-day | 21 @ 20 |
| That generally rated first quality | 20 @ 21 |

[illegible]

## Wool Sale in Boston.

[illegible] were withdrawn; No. 7, rather desirable Medium Ohio Fleece, 75c.; No. 8, coarse Ohio Fleece, 67c.; No. 9, unwashed, 40c.; No. 10, Fine Pennsylvania, best lot offered, 80½c.; No. 11, coarse Penn, 69½c.; No. 12, rather good medium Michigan, 67½c.; No. 13, heavy fine Michigan, 70c.; No. 14, coarse Western, 67c.; No. 15, fine heavy Michigan, 70½c.; Nos. 16 to 18, withdrawn; No. 19, desirable Medium Pennsylvania Fleece, if whole lot had been equal to face, 75c.; Nos. 20 and 21 withdrawn; No. 22 Medium Western, 68c.; No. 23, one of best lots offered, highest bid 70c.; No. 24, unwashed, highest bid 40c.; No. 25, rather poor Medium Western, 67½c.; No. 26, unwashed, 37c.; No. 27, fine Michigan and one of best lots offered, 7[illegible]c.; No. 28, highest price offered 67c.; No. 31, Fine Pennsylvania, second best lot offered, 75½c.; No. 32, very poor Fine Michigan, 68c.; No. 33, coarse Michigan, 65½c. In Hallowell and Coburn's store were 6 lots bright looking Ohio, from which the delaine had been taken; with this exception were best lots offered: No. 34, 71½c.; No. 35, 69½c.; No. 36, 69c.; No. 37, 70½c.; No. 38, 69½c.; No. 39, 69c.; No. 40, 67½c.; No. 41, 68½c. These lots were of the same character and condition, and were undoubtedly originally one lot divided for the purpose of suiting purchasers; No. 42, 39 bales poor Pennsylvania pulled Merino, 60c.; another 38 bales of same kind, 67½c.; No. 43, rather heavy Ohio, 11,000 lb at 71½c.; 5,000 lb at 73c., and 6,000 lb at 72c.; No. 44, coarse and tub washed, 75c.; No. 46, broken and unwashed, 46c.; No. 47, was 6,470 lb Vermont Fleeces, which the auctioneer recommended very highly as having been shorn from bucks, which sold for $1,000 and upward, and appeared to be appreciated, bringing 62½c.; No. 48, unwashed Illinois, 44c.; No. 49, tub washed Illinois, 60c. 20 lots were in Geo. W. Bond & Co.'s store, and all in all were the most undesirable dark, heavy Illinois fleeces we have seen for a long time; No. 50, 11 bags Western pulled, 52½c.; Nos. 51 to 53 withdrawn; No. 54, coarse Illinois, 62c.; No. 55 not sold; No. 56, 5 bags poor Lamos pulled, 59½c.; No. 57, coarse Illinois Fleece, 62½c.; No. 58, dark, heavy poor blooded Illinois, 57½c.; Nos. 59 and 60 not sold; No. 61, coarse Kersey, highest bid, 63½c.; Nos. 63 and 64 not sold; No. 65, another dark, heavy Illinois lot, 52c.; Nos. 66 to 69 were not sold. We were informed when we first arrived in Boston that wool was to be slaughtered, and in our judgment the proper kind was selected for the purpose. It would certainly be an advantage to those concerned to have all such stock slaughtered as soon as possible. No. 70, 5,000 lbs. Western Fleece at James Vila's store, 62½c.; No. 71, bag of tub wool, 67½c.; No. 72, 43c. There was a large attendance, and but few buyers, and considering the lots sold, the figures obtained are not a correct indication of the price of wool.

## MARRIED.

COE—CLARKE—In Clyde, Thursday, March 23, 1865, by the Rev. R. E. Wilson, William W. Coe to Emma Peters Clarke, both of Clyde.

MITCHELL—GAFF—At St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, March 15, by the Rev. Dr. [illegible] Gaff, esq., of Aurora, Indiana.

RANKIN—FINNEY—On Tuesday, March 21, at the residence of Col. Andrew Terry, Terryville, Conn., by the Rev. L. Griggs, John K. Rankin of Lawrence, Kansas, and Laura Finney of Nashville, Ohio.

Kansas papers please copy.

## DIED.

BARCLAY—At Hellgate, L. I., on Tuesday morning, 21st inst., Henry Barclay, in the 71st year of his age.

BOYD—At Ravenna, Ohio, Monday, 20th inst., Martha, wife of Deacon Robert Boyd, and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Dickey, formerly of Londonderry, N. H. Her age was 51 years.

New-Hampshire papers please copy.

BRINCK—On Wednesday, March 15, at New-Prospect, town of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y., Mary, wife of Cornelius T. Brinck, in the 82d year of her age.

DIXON—In Volinia, Cass Co., Mich., on Wednesday, March 8, of cancer, at the residence of her son, W. L. Dixon, Mrs. Lydia Dixon, widow of Thos. Dixon, deceased aged 77 years and 7 months, late of Brutus, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Cayuga County papers please copy.

HARDENBURGH—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, 23d inst., Charles Johnson, son of Warren and Cornelia V. R. Hardenburgh, in the 4th year of his age.

HARRINGTON—On Saturday, 18th inst., at Harrison, New-Jersey, Catherine Esther, wife of D. W. Harrington, and daughter of the late George Carter of Newark.

Bath and Bristol (England) papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 22, Mary Adelia, only child of the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Hitchcock, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

HOYT—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, March 20, Mrs. Sarah J. Hoyt, wife of James H. Hoyt, aged 60 years and 6 days.

MARTIN—At East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, 22d inst., Charles A., son of Renne and Mary D. Martin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

PARSONS—At New-Orleans, La., on Thursday, 9th inst., Henry Parsons, aged 72 years. Born at Amherst, Mass., and for the last 29 years a resident of the first named place.

RICHARDSON—At the Island of Santa Croix, on Friday, 3d inst., Thomas Richardson, esq., of West Farms, Westchester Co., aged 48 years.

UTLEY—At Hudson, N. Y., Monday, March 20, Capt. Ralph Utley, aged 75 years, 2 months and 20 days.

VOORHIES—At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, March 14, John D. Voorhies, formerly of Newark, N. J.

WALLIS—At Collins's Landing, Oregon, Dec. 30, 1864, B. Franklin Wallis, youngest son of John Wallis, late of this city, deceased, in the 44th year of his age.

WHITE—At Somers, N. Y., on Monday, March 20, after two days' illness, Ebenezer White, M.D., in the 80th year of his age.

## Deaths of Soldiers

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK

*For the week ending March 24, 1865.*

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 397 GRAND-STREET, N. Y.

Albro, William.
Asdell, Andrew A., age 29; Co. E, 20th Ind.; residence when enlisted, Scotland, Meyer Co., Ind.
Byers, William, age 35; Co. A, 79th Penn.; residence when enlisted, Pennsylvania.
Barton, Isaac, age 20; Co. A, 56th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Newburgh, N. Y.
Burke, Louis T., age 20, Co. A, 5th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
Brown, Napoleon B., age 35; Co. A, 13th N. Y. Art.; residence when enlisted, No. 152 Orchard-st., N. Y.

[illegible]

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KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., *are Perfectly Pure.* THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches produced by bleaching.

DEMULCENT,
A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

PETROLEUM IS KING.

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| FISH'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP | $2 50 |
| FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP | 4 00 to $7 50 |
| UNION OIL COOKING STOVES | 2 50 to 15 00 |
| GLUE POTS | 2 00 to 6 00 |

All the cooking of a family can be done by these Kerosene Stoves at a less cost than by any other method. They are perfectly free from Smoke or Odor, and create neither Dust or Ashes.
Circulars free. Address
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER COMPANY, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. GREEN'S PATENT.
This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of ROOFING ever introduced, consisting of a STOUT MATERIAL made WATER-PROOF by a COMPOUND of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT, prepared expressly.
The WHOLE FABRIC has been thoroughly tested, is WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather.
It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.
It is designed for covering RAILWAY CARS, STEAMBOATS, DWELLINGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by any sensible working man.
It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability.
It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company,
No. 94 WALL-ST.
HENRY SMITH, Agent.

IT WILL PAY To Get our Prices for WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED OIL, &c., &c.
F. A. WHITING & CO., No. 104 Water-st., New-York.

RANGES, REFRIGERATORS, FURNACES, STOVES, &c.—If you want the best Refrigerator, or the best Range, sure to bake quickly in both ovens, and *guaranteed* perfect in its operation in every way; or a Furnace that warms without spoiling the atmosphere, keeps fire all the season, and has a sifting and dumping grate, also a regulator that controls perfectly the consumption of fuel; or the best Cooking or Heating Stoves and Fireplace Heaters in the market, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. J. SUMMER.

MARVIN'S ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES,
For Offices and Dwellings, never mold their contents.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

"TWINES ONLY."
JAMES P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman st.
PATENT LAID SEINE TWINE, 50 and 75 cents per lb.
TOBACCO TWINE, 25 cents per lb.
HOP TWINE, 25, 35, and 50 cents per lb.
WOOL TWINE, 23 cents per lb.
JUTE, HEMP, FLAX, COTTON and all other TWINES suitable for all trades.

FOR SALE.—Three hundred bundles of DAMAGED WIRE, assorted sizes, suitable for graperies and fences. Apply to DICKERSON, REED & CO., No. 193 Front-st.

WILLIAM HILTON & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 167 Congress-st., Boston. Cash advances made on consignments.

WIRE FOR HORSE RAKES—best quality, at LOWEST RATES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

## Petroleum.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO.

The following evidence is submitted to the public with regard to the value of the property of THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, which covers an area of 18,000 acres, located on the Rancho of Ojai, near Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara County, California, on which are, at present, at least twenty NATURAL OIL WELLS of the largest size. THE REPORT OF PROF. SILLIMAN SHOWS THAT THIS IS THE MOST VALUABLE OIL PROPERTY EVER PUT ON THIS MARKET, IF NOT IN THE WORLD.

In the Summer of 1864, Professor Silliman examined this locality, and, in a letter dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara County, July 2, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations upon the property now owned by THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY (fee simple), the purchase of which he strongly recommended to his friends in New-York.

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural Oil Wells, some of them of the largest size. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirty miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The ranche is an old Spanish grant of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring, in a right line, in all, near thirteen miles. As a ranche it is a splendid estate; BUT ITS VALUE IS ITS ALMOST FABULOUS WEALTH IN THE BEST OF OIL."

The following extract from the report of Prof. Silliman, herewith appended, fully confirms his first impressions, and presents more complete details of the wonderful resources of this property. According to his advice, and that of other competent judges in California, arrangements were made to purchase the estate by parties in New-York, in October, 1864. But before effecting this, it was deemed expedient to obtain from Prof. Silliman a decided statement that the oil was, in his opinion, fully equal to that of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania; and from able counsel in San Francisco a professional opinion as to the validity of the title. Instructions were accordingly sent to close the purchase, provided the oil was pronounced by Prof. Silliman equal to the best Pennsylvania oil, and title perfect. Prof. Silliman telegraphed confirming his letter above quoted, and, the title being pronounced by counsel undoubted, the property was purchased and paid for.

To indicate the magnitude of the Petroleum interests of this country, it may be stated that the product of its Oil wells has amounted in value, the last year to more than $25,000,000; while that of the California mines for the year 1863, according to the San Francisco *Mercantile Gazette*, amounted to about $44,000,000.

THE CAPITAL STOCK CONSISTS OF
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $10 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT,

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY,

ONE-TENTH OF THE CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Preparations for obtaining com[illegible] agents, machinery, etc., have been made, and a [illegible] of the latter has been forwarded, so that work on [illegible] property will at once begin.

Prof. Silliman, in a subsequent report to the Company made since his return from California (Feb. 10, 1865), says:

"I AM HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO CONFIRM, AT THIS DATE WHAT I HAVE SAID IN MY PUBLISHED REPORT RESPECTING THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER AND HIGH VALUE OF THE ESTATE ON WHICH YOUR COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED."

Subscriptions payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, the balance in thirty days from the time of subscription.

Prospectus, containing full report of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, and other information with regard to the value of the property, with a descriptive map of the same, will be sent to any address on application to the
President, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, or
Treasurer pro tem, JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
At the METROPOLITAN BANK, NEW-YORK.

## Fine Arts.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Wholesale and retail. No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.
In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:
STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc., etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.
☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz.: about
100 Major-Generals, 100 Lieut.-Colonels, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 250 Other Officers, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 75 Navy Officers, 125 Authors,
40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Promin't Women,
3,000 Copies of Works of Art,
including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail, FREE.
Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent of the amount with their order.
☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.
SOLDIERS' POCKET ALBUMS, for 18 pictures, 75 cents.

## Military.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALL NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTIES PAYABLE.
Apply by letter or in person at
UNITED STATES ARMY AGENCY,
No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York City,
Opposite Pay Department.
For the settlement of all just claims of any nature against the Government apply as above.

## Ocean Steamers.

OPPOSITION LINE to CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the **20th** of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine Steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

## Professional Notices.

DR. C. H. MARSHALL OF NEW-YORK, so famous for curing Asthma, Throat, Lung, and Blood Diseases, cures with certainty GOITRE, or Enlarged Neck; can now be consulted free, by letter, at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and there in person 20th and 21st March.

## Wants.

AGENTS WANTED.—Business Light, Pleasant, and Honorable. Those now engaged are realizing from $15 to $20 per day, net profit. Send stamp for circular. Address P. O., Drawer No. 12, Troy, N. Y.

$80 PER MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED in every town. It is something new and of real value. For particulars, address, with stamp,
J. S. PARDEE, Binghamton, N. Y.

## Financial.

U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenth per cent interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium, which increases the actual profit on the 7.30 loan, and its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
ONE cent per day on a $50 NOTE.
TWO cents per day on a $100 NOTE.
TEN cents per day on a $500 NOTE.
TWENTY cents per day on a $1,000 NOTE.
ONE DOLLAR per day on a $5,000 NOTE.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.
NO. 70 WALL-ST., N. Y.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Dealers in all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS supplied with the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
on the most favorable terms.
PETROLEUM,
and all other STOCKS, BONDS, &c., BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, jr., Member N. Y. Petroleum and N. Y. Mining Board.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Falls.
WM. A. HALSTED.

MOORE & BROWN, BANKERS, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, opposite the Post-Office.
Subscriptions received to the highly popular
7 3-10 LOAN,
on hand for immediate delivery, and sent to any part of the country FREE OF EXPENSE to the subscriber.
STOCKS and BONDS of all kinds negotiated on the most favorable terms, at private sale or at the Board of Brokers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE [illegible] OF NEW-[Y]ORK BANK in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, Now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this Fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
No. 891. Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

## To Business Men and Others.

A PATENT FOR SALE.—A small article easily manufactured and of regular and unlimited demand. The owner having two patents cannot attend to both. Will give the purchaser his choice at a low price. Call upon or address M. L. THOMPSON, No. 135 Montague-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A BARGAIN for SOMEBODY—A Steam Saw-Mill out West, so well located and at so low a price ($6,500) that it will pay for itself in a short time. Owner cannot go West or it would not be sold at all. Apply at once to SPALDING, Box No. 5,912, New-York City.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to MAKE MONEY and RECEIVE a FINE PRESENT.—AGENTS, both male and female, WANTED in every Town, Village and Camp. Business is pleasant and *very profitable*. Liberal inducements offered in Gifts to the Agents. Send stamp for circular and full particulars. A. H. ROWEN & Co., Box No. 4,270, New-York City.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their Machines at fifty cents per day for the labor saved.
They will do the work of thirty men.
Descriptive Pamphlets sent free.
Communications relating to the Machine should be addressed to the Company at Rutland, Vt.

## To Whom it May Concern.

WE, the undersigned, cordially recommend to the notice of the friends of "THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION," the offer of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., to devote to this object twenty-five per cent of their Retail Sales of ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, and CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, for the fortnight commencing April 3, as set forth in their Advertisement.
GEORGE H. STUART, Pres. U. S. Christian Commission.
J. T. DURYEA,
H. DYER, Sec. N. Y. Branch Christian Commission.
MORRIS K. JESUP.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
WM. E. DODGE, Chairman N. Y. Branch.

[Advertisement.]
THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.
TWO WEEKS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
During the fortnight commencing April 3, we will devote 25 per cent of all the retail sales at our counter, of
ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Also Remittances by mail for the same, when so specified, to the
RELIEF OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.
Orders BY MAIL for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1, will be received and the 25 per cent paid over.
The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when required.
The goods will be sold at our usual printed catalogue prices.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co.,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.
Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

## Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—A Superior FARM of 150 Acres, buildings complete—Craneville Depot, Central Railroad, New-Jersey, near Elizabeth, one hour from New-York. Part of money can remain on mortgage, or improved city property will be taken in exchange. If not sold before April 20, will be offered at auction on the premises that day at 12 o'clock. Inquire of J. W. HALSEY, on the premises, or J. WALES, No. 34 Pine-st.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

## Dry Goods.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
HAVE REMOVED
to the Store lately occupied by MYERS & Co.,
Nos. 326, 328 AND 330 BROADWAY.
They invite attention to their LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK, which will be disposed of
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP,
SUCCESSORS TO
STONE, STARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
75 TO 85 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS, PRINTS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

1865. NEW SKIRT.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE-STS., New-York.
THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK like the single springs and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE MORE THAN TWICE as any LONG as SINGLE SPRING SKIRT THAT EVER HAS or CAN be MADE.
THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGE, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED, when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.
A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.
THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, CANADA, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, and the WEST INDIES.
INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

## Instruction.

GO TO THE BEST—BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Springfield, Mass., affords unequaled advantages for the acquirements of a thorough Business Education. The Burnham System of practical and popular training for young men and women takes the lead in this country. The "COLLEGE REVIEW" contains full particulars about Course of Study, Expenses, &c., and may be had gratis by writing to
LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL—$200 per annum. All English branches, French, Latin, Music, Oil Painting and Ornamentals generally. Spring Term commences April 5. Address,
J. W. TUTHILL, Speonk, L. I.

YOUNG LADIES' PROTESTANT INSTITUTE AT DUSSELDORF ON THE RHINE.—The Misses QUINCKE recommend their Select School for a superior education in all English branches, French and German. For Circulars and references apply to F. VON BERNUTH, No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

## Musical Instruments

NEW PIANO.
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
meet with the approval of the most exacting for
SUPERIORITY OF ACTUAL MELODIOUS POWER,
A PURITY AND VOCALITY OF TONE,
a perfection of touch, and, above all, the attainment of just mechanical construction, which combines in its shape
ENTIRE NOVELTY,
ELEGANCE
and STRENGTH,
and which insures that the instrument
WILL STAND IN TUNE
longer and more perfectly than
ANY OTHER FORM OF PIANO,
under all circumstances of change of climate or variation of temperature.
All are invited to examine these remarkable instruments.
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 171 and 173 Mercer-st.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

## To Farmers and Others.

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.
We would call the attention of Farmers and others to this well-known FERTILIZER, of which we are receiving a large supply for the season. For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
J. O. BAKER & Co.,
SELLING AGENTS, No. 131 PEARL-ST., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE of 40 to 160 ACRES, with a sufficient quantity of wood to each, of the richest agricultural land in Wisconsin, near Janesville, Rock County. Terms liberal. Apply to J. J. R. PEASE, Janesville, or to B. F. DAWSON, No. 9 East Fifteenth-st., New-York.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST—The Largest Strawberry known. Three Berries exhibited last June weighed 4 oz. It is a great bearer and fine-flavored. I have a large stock of fine plants at the following rates: 3 plants, $1 20; 6 plants, $3; 12 plants, $5; 100 plants, $25; 1,000 plants, $200. Address all orders to WM. S. CARPENTER, No. 329 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MALLORY & SANFORD FLAX-BRAKES, for Straight or Tangled Straw.—Take up about 5 feet square; weigh 900 lbs.; will break 2,500 lbs. straw per day; a man and boy do the work. It is ready to run by attaching a belt to the wheel; requires 1 to 2-horse power. They have obtained the First Prize wherever exhibited. It is just what Farmers want. Send for a pamphlet, which will be sent free of charge.
JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer the most select varieties of the different classes of FRUITS to be found in the Union, including such as are not possessed by any other nursery. Many offered here are in their "Rejected Lists." All STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES and CURRANTS, will be supplied at TWENTY PER CENT BELOW any prices heretofore named by others in The Tribune. Catalogues of TREES, PLANTS, &c., sent to applicants gratis.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!—The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the oldest manufacturers of fertilizers in the United States) again offer for sale this celebrated manure, uniform in quality and at lower prices than any other fertilizer in market. Twenty-five years' trial by thousands of farmers proves its superiority over all other fertilizers for Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes and Garden Vegetables. The Company manufacture also BONE TAFEU (a substitute for Superphosphate and Guano) from bones, blood, offal, night-soil and Peruvian Guano, ground fine. Price $50 per ton. Pamphlets containing directions for use, prices, etc., may be obtained free by addressing a letter to the office of the Company, No. 66 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.
Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free.
From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:
"*It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*"

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARMING LANDS IN THE WHOLE WEST, ARE THOSE OF NORTHERN MISSOURI.—Rebels are moving away and are selling for whatever they can get. An extensive immigration from the Northern States and from Europe already begun, will soon occupy that part of the State and develop its immense natural wealth. Free and full information given on application to
ELI THAYER, No. 1 Park Place, New-York.

WHITE PEACH BLOW and all other good varieties of POTATOES for SEED for SALE by S. B. CONOVER, Commission Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market, N. Y.

6 LBS. GOODRICH'S POTATOES, by mail, $1. 3 sorts. Circulars free. P. SUTTON, Ransom, Penn.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

## Medical.

GENIUS of Pathologic Song! descend;
Oh, help thee me, thy very humble friend,
To sing a song; and may my strain reach wider
Than others' who have sung PINEAPPLE CIDER!

No longer now need the poor laborer dread
(Whose children look to him for daily bread)
Sickness in any form, which doth prevent
The poor from earning bread or paying rent;
For 'gainst all sickness this is a prevention—
PINEAPPLE CIDER is no false pretension.

No longer now with cupping, blistering, bleeding,
Nor drastic purging will be the proceeding
Of curing the diseased; for every nation
Will learn that Calomel, Jalap, and Starvation
Can be dispensed with, and that all they need
To keep in health or get from sickness freed
Is the PINEAPPLE CIDER, morn and night—
To take a little makes one feel all right.

Of being sick, then, to avoid the ill,
Or paying an enormous doctor's bill,
Procure at once a bottle, and do try it;
It costs but little—every one can buy it;
And is designed for all, both young and old.
By druggists, grocers, merchants it is sold.
They are supplied by Mr. B. T. BABBITT;
He's the Sole Agent, all from him can get it.
To its great worth may all attention give,
And long may TALBOT, its discoverer, live!

PRICES—THREE DOLLARS PER BOTTLE (FULL QUART).
TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE (FULL PINT).
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE (FULL HALF-PINT).
One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by express on receipt of price.
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